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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

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Political and Miscellaneous.

From the New Haven Register.

CAMPAIGN SONG.

John C. Fremont is the man,
Because he is the man, sir;
And the reason why he is the man,
Is because he is the *man*, sir.

John C. Fremont has eaten "dog;"
Oh, don't you know he has?
Oh, yes, I know he's eaten dog,
Because I know he has.

John C. Fremont—that's the game—
That's the game of Kansas.
Then there is a Burly-game,
That's the game that answers.

At the battle of the Nile,
He was there all the while,
Rotten meat is sure to *spile*.
If you keep it a great while.

John C. Fremont is on the track,
Because he's *on* the track, sir;
And the reason why he's on the track,
Is because he's on the track, sir.

THE VISION:

Or "Truth stranger than Fiction."

During the early part of the reign of George III, there lived in an obscure village of Ireland, a family in the middle walks of life named Gunning. They were not richly endowed with this world's goods, but possessed sufficient for all the comforts, if not the luxuries of life. Matthew Gunning was a farmer by profession, (if so it may be called,) and had he possessed that spirit of frugality, which seems almost unknown to the Irish nation, he might have been a wealthy man, as it was, he generally followed the principle of "letting to-morrow take care of itself." His wife has been the village belle, and still retains traces of that extraordinary beauty which had excited the admiration of all who beheld her. Two girls were the sole fruit of their union, who promised, even in infancy, to equal if not surpass their mother in personal charms; and that mother's whole soul was bound up in them. Being near of an age, the children were constantly together; and the sprightly Lizzie and the fair Louisa were spoiled by both young and old in the village of E———. One summer afternoon, fatigued with their sports the infant sisters threw themselves upon the grass beneath a willow that enshadowed their parent's cottage, and with the fair round cheeck of Louisa pillowed upon the sunny tresses of Lizzie, and their dimpled limbs and snowy robes thrown into strong relief by the rich wavy sward, they presented a picture which Lawrence would have longed to canvass. The mother as she sat with her spinning wheel in the deep embrazure of the window, watched them as they slept, and unconsciously her thoughts wandered into the future; and, with a mother's fond anxiety, speculating upon their future career.

As she mused she, too, fell into a gentle slumber, and the visions of her musings assumed, as it were a tangible shape, "a local habitation and a name," and like a phantasmagoria passed before her. She fancied herself in London, that great city of which she had heard so much, and she seemed an invisible spectator of a scene that far surpassed her proudest hopes; she saw her lovely daughters appearing in the perfected beauty of womanhood, as actors on the busy arena of the aristocratic world. Peers and peeresses, prelates and statesmen, even royalty itself seemed to do homage to their unrivalled charms. Throngs of admirers worshipped at the shrine of their beauty; and one, distinguished from the rest by his haughty bearing and the glittering star upon his breast, knelt at the feet of her youngest born, her bright haired Lizzie; and she thought upon that regal brow and airy coronet, formed of the ducal strawberry leaves, rested as if it had found a fit abiding place. Delighted she awoke, and with the glittering vision still filling her imagination, she started to find herself in her own humble cottage, and her children still sleeping beneath the tree.

She mentioned her dream to none, but the memory of it lingered for years, and with a mother's fond partiality she whispered, "why should not such things be?"

Time sped on, and our heroines increased in beauty and years; they received the best education the place could afford; and the worthy cure, seeing that their minds soared far above mediocrity as well as their persons, formed their ductile powers to such a degree that they were soon fit to grace any circle.

When Louisa was about seventeen their mother died; and on her death bed exacted a solemn promise from her husband, that before the expiration of six months he should take them to London; then, for the first time, relating her dream she begged him to remain there a year at least, and at the end of that time, if they had not attracted notice, he might return with them to his native village. Had it been anywhere but at the dying bed of his wife, Matthew Gunning might have smiled at the ascendency which the imagination had been allowed to gain over the judgment; but, although he desired no higher destiny for his children than too see them the wives of respectable men in their own sphere of life, still he would not refuse her last request and made the required promise. Could he have forseen the future.

As soon as the daughters could become reconciled to the thoughts of leaving the grave of their beloved mother, and the many endearing associations of their childhood for the vast city, where they would be "unknowing and unknown," they started for the great metropolis. They arrived there in June, that month whose delights the tyrant Fashion has compelled the aristocracy of Britain's isles to forego, and obliged them to remain in the city when they would fain be reposing beneath the shade of those gigantic trees that wave proudly over the ancestral homes of England's haughty nobility.

Matthew Gunning, willing to fulfil his wife's wishes as much as possible, took lodgings in a fashionable hotel, and ere many weeks had elapsed London was in an uproar. Who were those angels that had suddenly appeared as from Paradise? The "*furore*," as Horace Walpole calls it, was unparalleled. The young nobles, whose tastes were satiated with the usual London belles, begged their stately mammas to leave their cards upon our heroines, if they wished them ever to assist at their monthly balls; and if the aristocratic parent refused, upon the plea of their being "nobodies," the youthful peers declared they would repair to the club whenever their mothers and sisters particularly desired their escort.

And so it went; day after day, week after week, the gate of the hotel was thronged with England's proudest and noblest, and the eyes of the fair Irlandaises were almost dazzled by the array of brilliant names, whose cards were hourly sent to them; and even Matthew began to think that his wife was not so foolish as he had once deemed her.—From the Duchess to the baronet's lady, from the peeress, who boasted of descent from the Plantagenets, to the *parvenu* of yesterday, all alike strove to do them honor; and more than once has the proud duchess, in whose veins flowed the blood of Kings, found her rooms deserted on the night of her most magnificent *fete;* because why? she neglected to invite the Gunnings; and, to her mortification, she would hear that the rooms of the rich banker's wife were crowded the same evening by the *elite* of the nobility, and the magnet of attraction was the fair sisters.—These few solitary exceptions gave way before the overwhelming tide of excitement that was rushing on like a mighty torrent, and the usually invincible aristocratic walls of Almack's fell without a blow, before the irresistible power of beauty. And now had their mother been alive, she might indeed have thought her fairy dream fully realized.

No person who was not a spectator can hardly conceive of the rage for the fair sisters that was evinced by the fashionable world. Walpole in his letters, speaks of it as the most extraordinary thing that happened for centuries. Selwyn, the famous wit, was a devoted friend of the eldest sister and evinced it for many a year. And now came the sleeper's dream? The Duke of Hamilton, one of the most courted and admired of the unmarried nobles, and at whose approach managing mammas fanned themselves violently, so as to appear unconcerned, and the unconscious daughters looked down and smelt of the boquets, whose movements were watched by many a glittering eye and anxious heart; he, the young and haughty Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, was vanquished by the charms of the young Elizabeth; and before the end of the season, the ducal coronet was in reality placed upon those shining tresses. In the course of a fortnight from her sister's marriage, Louisa married the Marquis of Coventry.

The rest of their career is known to all the world! Who has not heard of the shoemaker who made upward of two guineas by exhibiting a slipper he was making for Lady Coventry at a penny a head? And also read, with amazement of a thousand persons who sat up all night around the doors of the hotel to see the Duchess of Hamilton enter her carriage at an early hour in the morning?—Who would ever have dreamed that the daughters of an humble Irish farmer should thus become an integral part of that haughty aristocracy of England? But so it was, and the bright haired Lizzie, who reclined beneath the willow, hushed to sleep by the music of her mother's spinning-wheel lived to become the wife of two Dukes and the mother of four! (For after the death of her first husband, she married the Duke of Argyle.)

There is scarcely an instance on record which more clearly proves that "truth is oftentimes stranger than fiction," than the history of the motherless daughters of Matthew Gunning.—*Lady's Wreath.*

A Mother's Love.

Think of thy childhood! Hast thou ever tasted pleasures sweet as those? Were ever garlands so fair as those entwined by a mother's hands among thy ringlets? When rebellious passion roused the demon in thy nature, naught quelled the tempest like her whispering chiding. When, agonized by burning fever, the fragile form tossed to and fro, in convulsive effort for relief, no hand but a mother's could soothe the throbbing brow, or prepare the cooling draught which seems real nectar to the parched lips. Pause, then, young man, in thy career, if the path thou art treading evoke one lingering blush upon thy cheek, one emotion of shame! Bethink thee it is ploughing deep furrows in thy mother's heart. But, if after firm investigation, conscience upbraids thee not, walk proudly on in thy manly independence, heaping untold wealth of joy upon that dear one's head, who watches o'er thy pathway all the live-long day. If worldly wealth be thine, how happy wilt thou be to surround her with the luxuries all-powerful gold will command; if poor, redouble thy earnest attentions, and *thus* will give greater joys than the wealth of the Indies could purchase. If disease fastens its deadly grasp upon her, be thine the *task* to cheer the weary sufferer; let thy voice whisper comfort and support. Thy love shall win her to partial forgetfulness, or nerve her to endurance. Maiden, in thy carelessness forget not her who loves thee best. The world offers many gay pictures, whose vivid colors will entice thy lively fancy; take heed, then, lest they so absorb thy judgment that selfishness ensue, and a devotee to pleasure, thou hast scarce time or disposition to return a share of the same gentle offices that made thy earlier years so like a happy dream. Be warned in time of these seeming trifling temptations, which lure the brightest and best from a mother's side. When she suffers, be thou in turn the nurse; pillow the aching head upon thy bosom, and while busy memory recalls the time when her arms held thy tender form in a close embrace, renew thy resolutions of a better future, and *keep them* while there yet is time; before the ear is closed to the repentant sobs that burst from the full heart—before the eyelids droop forever o'er the eyes that met thine so oft in loving pride—prove thou art human. Give back some love for the wealth she has poured on thee.—*Phrenological Journal.*

☞ A house without a woman is like a world without a sky—dark and dreary.

THE GREATEST TYRANT IN THE WORLD.

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

I hope I may not be charged with egotism when I proclaim myself to be a most remarkable character. It has never, probably, fallen to the lot of any other one personage, known to history, to accomplish as much in a single lifetime as I have achieved. This is the only apology I have to offer for obtruding upon the attention of the reader this brief autobiography.

I was born in that region of the globe farthest toward the rising sun. But I have not the means of knowing the precise date of my birth; but, from my remembrance, it was a long time ago. Of course I can not minutely describe every thing that took place at that interesting moment of my existence—remember having heard a great deal of noise and confusion—a frightful clattering of machinery—and there seemed to be no small degree of excitement about that time; though, that being the first moment of my experience, I may have over-estimated the interest that seemed to be manifested on the occasion.

I was born a *slave*—that is, if slavery consists in being owned entirely, soul and body, by another. And, what may seem a little strange, I have no remembrance of ever being discontented, or dissatisfied with my condition. In all my experience and intercourse with society, and this has not been very limited, I can scarcely be said to have ever had any fixed or definite will of my own. I have moved quite at random, and, I may say, with perfect recklessness, utterly regardless of my own interests. No one could ever be more indifferent as to results.

Although I was born a slave myself, as already stated, and have never obtained my freedom, nor even attempted it, yet, astonishing as it may seem, I have held in absolute bondage a greater number of human beings than any slaveholder upon whom the sun ever shone. In the broadest sense of the word, I must admit myself to be a tyrant and a despot. I have imposed the chains and fetters upon thousands and thousands, and fully intend never to manumit them to my dying day.

Although I have on my plantations nearly every color with which the human face is tinged, yet I own more *whites* than *blacks*.—I find it quite as easy to subjugate the former as the latter—indeed, generally, they are much *more* willing to kneel at my feet and submit to my authority. It is no slander to call me the most extensive cruel, and heartless slaveholder on the globe.

It is a matter of principle with me to enslave without scruple whoever I find it in my power to victimize; no matter from what walks in life, I may find it for my interests to make the selection. Among my slaves are some of the most proud-spirited and haughty, as well as intelligent and aristocratic, characters in the world. I own many lawyers, doctors, clergymen, merchants, artists, mechanics, and bankers—have at my command thousands and thousands in California, Australia, on the shores of the Atlantic and Pacific, in the frozen regions of the North, and sunny climes of the South, in the diamond mines of Brazil and Golconda. I exercise unlimited dominion over the sea as well as the land. I send barges, schooners, ships, and steamers, manned with my slaves, over every river, lake, sea, and ocean of the entire globe. I make them build edifices, temples, villages, and cities, and dedicate them to my service.

I make my slaves work, many of them, night and day. I send forth armies and armies of them, to toil and sweat, from early dawn till dusky eve—make them build workshops and manufactories, and stock them with wheels, looms, spindles, and human fingers. I sometimes dash them headlong out of existence, by scores and hundreds, on steamers and railways. I do not hesitate to marshal them upon the field of death, arm them with every instrument of destruction which fiendish ingenuity has invented in modern times, and command them to butcher each other, and wash the earth with rivers of human blood!

I own armies and navies, with all their implements and instruments of cruelty, and all their means of slaughter and carnage. Muskets, bayonets, swords, pistols, rifles, dirks, poniards, cannon, and ammunition of every name and description, are manufactured at my bidding, and used at my discretion. I create war, and dictate terms of peace.

I can buy souls and bodies whenever and almost *wherever* I make the attempt. Thousands will cheerfully give up all they hold most precious in existence to enter my service. I make many of them sell to their fellow-men liquid fire by the gill, to secure my smiles. They will rob, steal, murder, swear falsely, overreach, strip the poor widow, and turn orphan children, for my sake, homeless and houseless into the streets.

I have had many a *race* in the course of my life—have been chased and hunted from sea to sea, island to island, continent to continent, mountain to mountain, and from the rivers to the ends of the earth. Yet all the world is ready to do me homage; and there is nothing so mean, low, wicked, and detestable—no crime so dark and villainous, that troops of my servants in every clime, will not most cheerfully perpetrate for my sake.

I have been vilified, slandered, courted, petted, flattered, and eulogized, kidnapped and denounced, imprisoned and pardoned.—My powers seem to be almost omnipotent.—I stir up neighborhood difficulties, and hush them—get up lawsuits, and settle them—buy *characters*, and sell them—in short, I have done almost every thing; but never got into a sweat myself.

I have been a great traveller—visited every latitude and longitude, where ships have floated on the deep, or human feet have marked the soil of earth—have been invited into and visited every kind of society—associated with the very *worst*, as well as the *best* of families. I have frequented grog-shops, gambling-saloons, counting-houses, custom and post-offices, mercantile establishments, banks, exchange brokers, brothels, and lottery-stands—have often gone with the missionary to heathen lands, assisted him in his work of charity, and am a regular attendant upon the services of the Church throughout the world.

Now, reader, after all the statements I have made in reference to my vast powers, if you shall be inclined to doubt the truth of my assertions, or regard me as an egotist, you will change your opinion when I tell you my name is the

ALMIGHTY DOLLAR.

Extraordinary Fight with a Bear.

Captain Hall, of the schooner Adriatic, sends to the editors of the *Chicago Tribune* the following exceedingly interesting account of the capture by himself and five of his crew in a small boat, of an enormous black bear, which they found swimming across Bay de Noque:

CHICAGO, Aug. 30, 1856.—At the request of my crew I have written the following account of an encounter with a bear. The names of the crew are D. M. Payne, mate, and C. Westmore, Daniel McLennan, John McLennan and George Settard, seamen, all of whom participated in the rare and exciting sport.

On Monday, 25th inst., while lying at anchor with the schooner Adriatic, at the head of that beautiful land-locked harbor, Petit Bay de Noque, an arm of Green Bay, projecting from its northern extremity some fifteen miles into the land toward Lake Superior, my attention was called by the crew to a large black animal on White Fish Point, which on examining with a glass, proved to be a very large black bear just taking to the water, with the intention apparently, of swimming to the opposite shore of the bay, which at this point is over a mile wide, the distance being divided by two or three small islands.

I immediately ordered the boat to be made ready, which took some little time, as a spar with sail attached had to be unshipped. Before this could be done the bear had reached nearly half the distance from the point to the first island, and it became necessary to use dispatch, in order to prevent his gaining a footing upon it; for, with the weapons we had, it would have been madness to attack such a formidable monster on land. The boat was manned with four oars and a clumsy paddle, made of an inch pine board, which was used to steer with instead of a rudder or fifth oar, of which we were minus. The wind was blowing very strongly from the Northward, being about a beam for the bear, and directly ahead for us. In our haste we took no weapons but an old dull axe and a common bread knife—indeed we had no other, unless we had taken some handspikes and one or two more knives similar to the one we took, but which were not just at hand.

The bear was about a quarter of a mile from us when we started. The men were all good oarsmen and we soon overhauled Bruin. Just before reaching him two of the oars were shipped, one being taken in place of the paddle to steer with, by Mr. Payne, who managed the boat very adroitly in the sinuous chase which followed. One of the crew taking the axe, and myself the knife, we stationed ourselves forward, ready for the attack. The bear swam from us as we approached, and Westmore, who had the axe aimed a blow at his head, intending to cleave his skull, but struck a little too soon, inflicting a keep wound in the neck, at the same time cutting off the top of his ear, but did not touch the spine or any important blood-vessel, and the wound had no other immediate effect than to enrage him.

He turned toward the boat in a moment, showed a set of tusks that would have done honor to a wild boar, and gave a deep growl, more like that of a lion than any thing else I ever heard. He did not attack the boat at this time, but struck out with all his might for the nearest island. He was a powerful swimmer, and the oarsmen had no light task to head him off. As we came up with him again he eluded the second blow aimed at him with the axe, and it was lost overboard, which left us with no weapon but the knife. As we came up with him the third time, I gave him two thrusts in the neck with the knife, one on each side of the spine, sending the blade in up to the hilt. He now turned upon us and attacked the boat, growling with terrific fierceness. As he came up, I gave him several thrusts with the knife, avoiding the passes made with his powerful jaws, one concussion of which would no doubt have broken off my arm. Striking the bow, the blade of the knife bentnearly double, rendering it useless for the time.

I then seized the pine paddle and gave him a blow upon the skull that shivered the paddle in pieces, but which seemed to have no effect whatever upon the bear. He now got one paw upon the gunwhale of the boat and seized it with his teeth. At this critical moment the oars were brought into requisition by the mate and crew, and several well directed blows from them coming down upon him at once, forced him to relinquish his hold upon the boat. Had he succeeded in getting into the boat, we must have retreated into the element he had left, or fared worse. He now sought safety again in flight toward the island which we had considerably neared during the fight.

We immediately pursued again, and I improved the time to straighten my knife blade, and as we came up, gave him another thrust in the neck, and then seized him by the long hair upon his rump. The velocity of the boat brought his head under it, as I was in the bow, and the men urging the boat forward, I could very easily hold him in this position, notwithstanding his powerful struggles, he having no footing upon the bottom. While struggling he struck the side of the boat with his open paw, each nail taking a chip out of the plank. His struggles grew weaker, and finally ceased, when we supposed him dead and hauled him into the boat, and pulled for the schooner. We soon perceived that Bruin was not dead, but apparently "playing possum."

We lost no time in securing his hind feet as well as we could, to the forward ring of the boat, with a very short piece of small, half rotten hemp rope that happened to be in it, but as the animal began to arouse, we were not without apprehensions that he still might have sufficient strength to break this slender fastening, and drive us out of the boat or escape, and having nothing to despatch him with, we pulled for the brig Geneva, which was lying near by, and called to her crew to get an axe ready for use. As we came alongside, the bear rose up on his four paws and reached with one of them an incredible distance, made a pass at one of the men, just grazing his clothes with his claws. Mr. Payne took an axe, handed down from the Geneva, and getting behind him gave him a blow upon the head that completely smashed his skull. We then pulled to the Adriatic with our prize, proud enough, you may be sure, of the feat we had performed in taking him.

All this did not occupy over twenty minutes, and no one on board the brig mistrusted what we were about until we came alongside with the bear. The blow on his skull did not kill him, although it knocked him down and rendered him harmless. So tenacious was he of life that he did not die till his jugular artery had been cut some ten minutes, and he had lost some gallons of blood. We had no means of weighing him, but he was variously estimated by those who saw him and who pretended to be judges, at from 360 to 500.

As he hung up dressed, his carcass measured, from the gambrels to the tip of the nose, a little over 7 feet. One of his arms, with the shoulder, weighed 36 pounds. His hide measured, stretched out to dry, 6 feet 7 inches across the shoulders between the paws, and 4 feet 8 inches across the belly.—A French pioneer says he is the largest bear of the kind he ever saw, and the first killed by whites in that region. I heard, however, from another source, that some years since one was attacked in the water in that vicinity, drove the attacking party out of the boat, to which he betook himself, and was shot while quietly enjoying the possession of his prize, by some hunters who happened to be near by and came in another boat to the rescue of the drowning fugitives.

J. B. HALL.

A Pleasing Incident.

Some three or four months since, a poor, emaciated care worn man called at the residence of one of our citizens to solicit the job of carrying in a load of wood which he observed lying before the door. The lady of the house, who ever has a kind word and a helping hand for the poor and needy, having a curiosity (most women are more or less curious) to learn the cause of his misfortunes, questioned him concerning it. Seating himself, (for he was scarcely able to stand, and while tears filled his eyes, he told his story. He had emigrated to this country from the city of New York, where he had left a wife and three children in good circumstances, to seek a home in the far off West. On arriving at Marysville, he was stricken down with sickness, and being a stranger, he applied and was admitted into the hospital, where he laid some time—till his money was exhausted and his health somewhat improved, when he was discharged. After wandering about the streets for two or three days, vainly seeking for work enough to procure food sufficient to satisfy the ravings of hunger, he had espied the wood before the door, as a last resort, he had applied for the job of carrying it in, which he was willing to do for a crust of bread. A torrent of tears gushed from the poor invalid's eyes at the close of his story as if his heart would break. A few kind words soon rallied his drooping spirits, and a smoking hot breakfast in an incredibly short time afterwards lent strength and vigor to his languishing body. The work was completed and paid for, and a few days provisioning given him when he trudged off mountainward with a lighter heart, heaping all the thanks on his fair preserver that a greatful heart could suggest.

Now comes the sunny side of this "o'er true tale." A few days ago a well dressed, hearty looking gentleman called on the lady above alluded to, with a smile on his face and his honest hand extended; but not remembering ever to have seen her visitor before, he was compelled to revert to the incident above described in order to bring his identity to mind. He took up the thread of his story where he left off three month previous, and finished it in substance as follows: His wife had learned of his misfortunes, and like a true woman immediately sold her property in New York, and took passage with her three children for California, where they arrived safely with a snug sum of money.

They found the husband and father prospering; soon a ranch was bought and paid for, a few miles from Marysville, and now he had dropped in to leave her a load of wood, a basket of eggs and a roll of fresh butter—all of which was produced off his own ranch, and hauled to town with his own horses and wagon—saying "he never would get done paying her." Thus in the short space of three months, has a penniless wanderer been converted into a prosperous and valuable citizen. The above story is but poorly told; but it is done more for the purpose of showing that among the many unworthy applicants for charity there is occasionally found one that serves to verify these sayings to the good book—"Cast thy bread upon the waters and after many days it shall return to thee."—*Marysville Express.*

MARRIAGE AN EPIDEMIC.—A Pennsylvania editor says that marriage has broken out among his neighbors, and that it is spreading with frightful virulence all over the northern end of the country, carrying off hundreds of his subscribers. Hundreds of cases he says, have come under his own observation, all of them hopeless—once seized the victim is a gone case; the only thing that can be done is to call in a clergyman to prepare him for his fate. Having had the complaint before, he says, is no protection against it.—A widow who had caught it years before, and was slowly recovering from its effects, suffered a relapse, and was now lost beyond recovery. She has married a second time.

The Value of a Fine Lady.

Once I assisted at the *soiree dansante* of the Countess of Fritterfield. The most brilliant star in that galaxy of fashion was the young and lovely Marchioness of Fiddledale. I saw her dancing in the hall. Around her snowy brow were set five hundred pounds; for such would have been the answer of any jeweller to the question, "what are those diamonds?" With the gentle adulations of her bosom, there rose and fell exactly thirty pounds ten shillings. The sum she wore in the guise of a brooch of gold and enamel.

Her fairy form was invested in ten guineas, represented by a slip of lilac satin; and this was overlaid by thirty guineas more in two skirts of white lace. Tastefully disposed down each side of the latter, were six half crowns; which so many bows of purple ribbon had come to. The lower margins of the thirty guinea skirts were edged with eleven additional guineas, the value of some eight yards of silver fringe a quarter of a yard in depth. Her taper waist, taking zone and clasp together, I calculated to be confined by forty pounds sterling. Her delicately-rounded arms, the glove of spotless kid being added to the gold bracelet which encircled the little wrist, may be said to have been adorned with twenty-two pounds five and sixpence, and, putting the silk and satin at the lowest figure, I should say that she wore fourteen and sixpence on her feet. Thus, altogether, was this thing of light, this creature of loveliness, arrayed from top to toe, exclusively of little sundries, in six hundred and forty-eight pounds eleven shillings.—*Jos. Hume.*

A LIVE SNAKE IN A LIVE MAN.—A gentleman, whose name we did not learn, says the San Francisco Golden Eagle, arrived in this city from Bird's Hill, for the purpose of procuring surgical advice in relation to the possibility of removing from the stomach a large snake, which has inhabited that locality for the past fifteen years. Exactly at what time the reptile was taken into the stomach the sufferer is not aware. He felt its presence in the vicinity of the kidneys many years ago; but the pains experienced, although sometimes acute and troublesome, occasioned no alarm until about two years since, when, one day feeling quite unwell, he placed his hand upon his bowels, and distinctly felt the snake crawling within him.

Since then it has grown enormously, and has attained a length of at least fifteen inches, and a size round the middle of five or six inches. Its proportions can be pretty accurately ascertained, as its entire shape is fearfully obvious to the touch. It is quite active, and possesses an insatiable appetite, judging from the amount of food and water consumed by the sufferer, who is continually parched with thirst, and not unfrequently requires from three to four gallons of fluid daily.—Through the recommendation of an Indian, he has lately found considerable relief from the incessant thirst by drinking water liberally diffused with vinegar.

He has made several ineffectual attempts to dislodge the "varmint" by starvation and the free use of stimulants. On one occasion, he abstained from both food and water for three days, in the hope of bringing the occupant to some sort of terms. The first day, the snake became uneasy; the second, boisterous; and the third, furious, but still the man held out. At the end of the third day, however, his snakeship commenced an attack upon the walls of his prison, with what appeared to be a tolerable full set of teeth, and the result was an immediate supply of food more agreeable to both parties.

As may be supposed, the man is reduced to a perfect skeleton, under the extreme torture of mind and body preying upon him night and day, but he does not despair of finding a surgeon in the city sufficiently skillful to make an incision in the abdomen and remove the reptile. We have read of similar cases; but this is the first that ever came under our own observation—and we hope it may be the last, for we have felt "all overish" ever since.

NOT BAD.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* from Burlington, Vt., relates the following:

I am reminded—speaking of cheese—of a little anecdote the stage driver told me yesterday. We were passing an old farm house with an untidy yard and dilapidated outbuildings, when he said:

"A Boston man got off a pretty cute speech to the owner of that place, t'other day."

"What was it?" I asked.

"Why, he called at the house to buy cheese, but when he came to look at the lot, he concluded he didn't want 'em, they were so full of 'skippers.' So he made an excuse and was going away, when the farmer said to him:

"Look here, Mister, how can I get my cheese down to Boston the cheapest?"

The gentleman looked at the stuff a moment, and saw the maggots squirming, and said:

"Well, I don't know: let 'em be a day or two, and you can drive 'em right down!"

It seems to me the answer was somewhat 'pertinent to the occasion.'

ABSENCE OF MIND.—Cases of this sort have been quite rare lately—undoubtedly owing to the hard times, which render it necessary for every man to have his wits about him—yet several instances have lately come under our cognizance. One was that of a temperance man who went into a house for the purpose of talking seriously with its inmates on the subject of their habitual intoxication. Intending to reach out his hand to the master of the house, he took hold of a brandy decanter and did not discover his mistake until one of the company bawled out to him not to drink the whole.

☞ A parish minister once took occasion, in the pulpit, to describe the devotional and solemn effect of the organ, in public worship, and to solicit a contribution from the congregation to procure one. On coming out of church, a gentleman observed to a friend:

"I will give nothing towards the organ; I mean to present the table of commandments."

"I advise you," replied the friend, "*to keep the commandments*, and give something else to the church."

☞ The following, from the Westfield *Transcript*, is a decided drive, and falls with telling effect upon the prevailing vanity of the fair sex:

A CARD.—The managers of the Agricultural Ball would take this method of expressing their regrets, and offering their apologies to several ladies of this village, who received cards of invitation, but were not called for by the managers. They would say that the neglect was unavoidable, not intentional, and was caused by the present style of ladies' dress, each lady occupying the whole of the carriage, thereby making it necessary to transport them to the Hall singly, until the lateness of the hour precluded the possibility of calling for all.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, October 15, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Ky.

Is There Danger?

We are aware that among the large mass of the good and patriotic citizens of our land, there is a strong belief in the indistructibility of our beloved Union. The noblest and the basest motives—the extremes of patriotism and treason—combine to strengthen this belief. Those who love the Union, who desire to see its blessings perpetuated to all time, cherish the belief that it will be so—that it is too deeply planted in the affections of the people for any human power to destroy it. On the other hand, they who loathe and abhor—who scorn and spit upon the Union—are in like manner zealous for the spread of this overweening confidence in its stability. They would lull to rest the watchful jealousy of all honest and patriotic people, that they may the more effectively and securely work out their treason. The hope to deceive the people whom they know they cannot corrupt. Time and again have we warned the people of the treasonable designs of these mad fanatics; and many there are—good, sober-minded men—who have been aroused to a consciousness of the danger which is almost upon us; yet there are many who meet all appeals to their patriotism, all exortations to their vigilance, with the constant cry of PEACE! PEACE! when each day and each hour brings new proof that there is no peace; that unless the people rise up in their might and majesty to drive back the tide of fanaticism and disunion—to scourge it from the borders of our land—there *can never more be peace.*

Let it not be a reason and a reliance that because we have escaped more than once, when the wisest of our statesmen and the sternest of our patriots believed we were on the verge of dissolution, that we shall escape now. Those who would thus delude themselves should remember that we were saved then only by the mightiest efforts of those great and good men. They should likewise remember that one by one those giant patriots have paid the great debt of nature, until scarce one is left to raise a protecting arm around the Constitution; and more than all, they should remember that the few who remain of that venerable band, with sad forebodings and earnest applications are warning their countrymen of the fate which must inevitably come upon our Union unless the people arouse themselves to its defence.

Let our old men turn back their recollections to early times, when a dissolution of the Union was first agitated, and when it was considered treason. The danger and the crime were so revolting that the instigators spoke of it in whispers, and scarcely dared to trust their own thoughts. Let them look back to the war of 1812, when political and sectional intolerance essayed its disloyalty to the Union, and how sternly it was rebuked by the insulted majesty of the people. Let them remember when the subject of disunion first invaded the halls of Congress as a debatable idea, and how like treason it was treated. Let them trace how insidiously it gained a foothold as a political element, and emboldened partisans to repudiate the idea that crime attached to it. Let them see how far we have departed from the virtue and patriotism of our fathers, by turning away from their pure example like prodigal sons. Let them see how rank the growth of *treason* is throughout the land, and the boldness with which that name is blotted out, and its principles claimed and practised as virtues. Let not the people shut their eyes to the fact that a great sectional party is struggling for the presidency, and using every measure that can provoke sectional prejudices and endanger the integrity of the Union. Let them not blink the fact that this party avows that it is better the "Union should slide" than that their distinctive principles should not triumph. Let them not forget that it has struck from our national banner *fifteen* of its glorious and consecrated stars. Let them look to the revolutionary and disorganizing course of this party during the last regular session of Congress, and the called session. Let them mark how perseveringly they provoke civil war, and make it a stalking horse over fields of blood in pursuit of party power.

When we contemplate all these overt acts of disloyalty to the Union, how can any unprejudiced mind arrive at the conclusion the Union *is safe* and beyond the reach of treason?

Shall we refuse to heed the rise and fall of nations and take no lesson from their teaching? Republics in the hands of the people, were of the number, with no better fates than despotisms. Our waning patriotism and growing licentiousness give no encouragement to our faith or strength to our hopes that we shall be blessed with long life and abundant prosperity.

Why is it that the monarchies and despotisms of the Old World are at this hour chuckling at our discord, and felicitating their iron grasp on civil and religious liberty, that our Union is shaking to its foundations? The London Times is exultant, and the London Chronicle speaks thus:

"We should be sorry to see Mr. Buchanan elected, because he is in favor of preserving the obnoxious institutions as they exist, *and the unity of the States.* There is no safety for European monarchial government if the progressive spirit of the Democracy of the United States is allowed to succeed. *Elect Fremont and the first blow towards the separation of the United States is effected.*"

The Paris *Moniteur*, the organ of the Emperor, says:

"Our sympathies are entirely with Col. Fremont. *We hope to see no extension of the Democratic principles in the United States.—It is dangerous to European governments.*"

These governments are watching us with sleepless vigilance, and they know our position minutely and thoroughly. They see our danger; and if they can move a finger to provoke it, *it will be done.*

In conclusion, we ask the country to wake up to its true condition, and save the rich heritage of our fathers from the dangers that environ it, and be not cheated by those who cry peace! peace! when there is no peace.—*Union.*

☞The October number of the PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL JOURNAL which has been received, contains much valuable matter.

What is True.

It is true that James Buchanan is one of the first statesmen in the country, that he is a Democrat of the Jeffersonian and Jackson school, that he has had an experience in the service of his country in various capacities for nearly a half a century, and that he is eminently fitted for the high position of President of these United States.

It is true that Millard Fillmore, is and has been a Know-Nothing, and as such, is in favor of religious proscription.

It is true that John C. Fremont is entirely incompetent and unfit for the high position of President. It is true that his own Father-in-law says that he is unfit, and will not vote for him for that reason, and because he is a sectional candidate.

It is true that John C. Fremont is a sectional candidate, of a sectional party, and that all the Abolitionists support him because of his sectionalism.

It is true that John C. Fremont has always been an unruly character, that he was *expelled* from College, that he disobeyed the orders of his superior officer while in California, that he was Court Marshalled for mutiny and disobedience of orders, and *expelled* from the army.

It is true that the Democratic party, is in favor of leaving the question of Slavery, entirely to the people of the States and Territories, who are immediately interested in the subject.

It is true that John C. Fremont, is receiving the support of all the fanatical Abolitionists, and the great mass of all the Socialists and Infidels, in the country!

What is not True.

It is not true that the Democratic party, or the Cincinnati Platform, is in favor of extending Slavery.

It is not true that James Buchanan, is in favor of, or advocates the extension of slavery.

It is not true that James Buchanan ever advocated the reduction of the wages of the laboring man.

It is not true that James Buchanan advocates the acquisition of Cuba through unjustifiable means; neither is it true that the Ostend Circular advocates its acquisition by any other means than that of honorable purchase, or inevitable necessity.

It is not true that James Buchanan, or the Democratic party, are the cause of the troubles in Kansas.

It is not true that any free territory was ever made slave territory by the Democratic party.

It is not true that the Democratic party either design or wish to make Kansas a slave state.

It is not true that James Buchanan, was the choice of the "Fillibuster" politicians, for the Presidency, either north or south, nor is it true that he receives their cordial support.

The Constitutional Congress and the Nebraska Bill.

The declaration of rights put forth by the Continental Congress, October 14, 1774, contains an explicit and emphatic declaration of "Popular Sovereignty" in these words:

"That the people of the several Colonies are entitled to a free and exclusive power of legislation in their several provincial Legislatures, in all cases of internal policy."

The Kansas Nebraska bill endorses the same in the following words:—

"It being the true and intent meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into a State or Territory, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions *in their own way.*"

The same identical principle was asserted by nearly every Colony when sending Representatives to the Congress that voted the Declaration of Independence and framed the articles of Confederation.

Pennsylvania, when she consented to send Representatives for the purpose of forming a confederation, instructed them by the following resolution:

Reserving to the people of this Colony the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police of the same.

And in a subsequent instruction, in reference to suppressing the British authority in the colonies, Pennsylvania uses the following emphatic language:

We unanimously declare our willingness to concur in the vote of Congress declaring the United Colonies free and Independent States, providing the forming the government, and the regulation of the internal police of this Colony, be always reserved to the people of said Colony.

New Jersey instructed her Representatives in the following language:

Always observing that whatever plan of confederacy you enter into, the regulating the internal police, that province is to be reserved to the Colonial Legislature.

Maryland gave her consent to the Declaration of Independence upon the conditions contained in this proviso:

And that said Colony will hold itself bound by the resolution of a majority of United Colonies in the premises, provided the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police of the Colony be reserved to the people thereof.

New Hampshire annexed this proviso to her instructions to her delegates to her vote for Independence:

Provided the regulations of our internal police be under the direction of our own Assembly.

Connecticut, in authorizing her delegates to vote for the Declaration of Independence, attached to it the following condition:

Saving that the administration of the government, and the power of *forming governments* for, and the regulation of the internal concern and police of each Colony, ought to be left and remain to the respective Colonial *Legislatures.*

Virginia annexed the following condition to her instructions to vote for the Declaration of Independence:

Provided that the power of forming governments for, and the regulations of the internal concerns of the Colony, be left to the respective Colonial Legislatures."

So dear was this right, the right of the people to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, that our revolutionary fathers would not surrender it, no—not even to free themselves from the tyranny of the mother country.

The tories of the Revolution took the opposite side. They contended that George the third and the Parliament of Great Britain, should control and dictate the legislation of the Colonies. Our Black Republican friends are now espousing, and moving heaven and earth to establish precisely the doctrine of the old tory party.—*Dayton Empire.*

LETTER OF HON. THOMAS G. PRATT, OF MARYLAND.

Below we re-publish the truly statesmanlike letter from Senator Pratt to his fellow-Whigs of Maryland. It takes irrefragrable positions justifying his and their support at the coming election of the Democratic nominees.

It states briefly that Mr. Fillmore abandoned his Whig friends and went over to the American party, which denounced the Whig party; that Mr. Fillmore accepted the nomination as of the American party; that he did not consult his Whig friends, nor appeal nor refer to them in his acceptance; that, in fact, he made himself a voluntary separation from them, consequently there can be no claim by him to their support.

That, allowing to Mr. Fillmore every merit claimed for him, it is clear as noonday that he cannot be elected.

That it is equally clear, that with the aid of the Whigs the nominees of the Democratic Convention can certainly be elected, and that thus the conspirators against the peace, interest, and honor of the South, will be defeated.

That the old issues between the parties are obsolete.

TO THE WHIGS OF MARYLAND:

In response to the communications received from many of my brother Whigs, I deem it my privilege, in this manner, to counsel with all in relation to the course which patriotism and duty would seem to indicate as proper in the present political crisis.

No lover of his country whose judgment is unbiased by party zeal and uncontrolled by Northern or Southern fanaticism can fail to see and deprecate the pending danger to the Union.

The first duty of every man who loves his country and her institutions is to provide for their safety. The life of the nation is in danger. It must be saved; then, and not till then, will it be permissable to us to discuss our differences of opinion upon *minor subjects.*

I say that the life of the Union is in danger, because, for the first time in our history, a party has been formed composed exclusively of citizens of one section of the country, bound together by the single bond of an alliance for *offensive warfare against the other section.* That the success of such a party would imperil the Union has been recently demonstrated by an address of Mr. Fillmore, and will, it is submitted, be apparent to all who will bestow a moment's consideration upon the existing posture of *political affairs.*

The value of the slave property of the South is not less than two thousand millions of dollars, a sum equal to one fourth of all the other property in the United States, as shown by the last census. This property is not only recognised, but so far guaranticed by the Constitution as to impose upon the Federal Government the duty of restoring to his owner the slave who may escape into another State or Territory of the United States. For years past this constitutional obligation has been not only repudiated by *some* of the non-slaveholding States, but political parties have been organized in *all* with the avowed object of liberating the slave, and thus not only depriving the South of this vast amount of property, but subjecting it to all the horrors which would necessarily result from such a consummation. In addition to all this, whilst the abolitionists on the one hand openly avow their opposition to the Constitution and their desire to destroy a Government which imposes obligations repudiated by them, on the other hand many Southern men, goaded by the incessent attacks of their Northern fellow-citizens upon their feelings, their property, and their constitutional rights, express the belief that the interests of the South would be more effectually protected by a separation of the slave from the non-slaveholding States, and therefore rather promote than interpose to prevent a result so calamitous. We have hitherto disregarded the danger which such a state of feeling and such a course of action would indicate as most imminent, because we have assumed that such sentiments and action could only be attributed to a small minority of our Northern brethren. But now, when this sectional exasperation has been made available for the inauguration of a party calling itself Republican, under whose banner, for the first time in the history of the country, this sectional opposition to Southern rights and interests have *united* in nominating, with alleged probabilities of success, a purely *sectional ticket for the Presidency* and Vice Presidency of the United States, we can no longer shut our eyes to the reality of the threatened danger; we cannot but feel that the success of such a party would be the death knell of the Union. The unpatriotic purposes of this sectional party are but too manifest. Many of its supporters avow their object and purpose to be disunion, and have even gone so far in the madness of their fanaticism as to desecrate the flag of our country by obliterating from its constellation the fifteen stars which represent the slaveholding States, and displaying *as their party banner* that flag with but sixteen of its stars remaining, to represent the sixteen non-slaveholding States. It is manifest that those who disavow the object are not ignorant of the inevitable result.

The Whigs of Maryland, whom I have the honor to address, need no proof to convince *them* that calamitous consequences would flow from the success of this sectional party. They each and all *know* that the election of Mr. Fremont, and the administration of the Government by him upon the principles of *his* party, would necessarily occasion a dissolution of the Federal Union, to which *they* have been taught to look as the source of national strength and of individual prosperity and happiness.

I have known only the Whigs of my State too long, I estimate their patriotism too highly, I have associated with them too intimately, to suppose it necessary for a moment to offer an argument to *them* in behalf of their country. They appreciate, as fully as I could depict, the horrors of disunion; they will see the loss of national strength, the internal dissensions, the fatal check to civilization and freedom, the contempt of the world which would be the consequences of such a calamity. The Whigs of Maryland, who have followed the lead of such patriots as Clay and Webster, "will never keep step to any other music than that of the Union."

It therefore only remains to inquire what course shall be taken to rebuke sectional fanaticism and preserve our country from the dangers of its success.

You are aware that this Republican party, which we all agree must be put down at all hazards, is opposed by two other party organizations; the American, headed by Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson, and the Democratic, led on by Messrs. Buchanan and Breckinridge. You will recollect that Mr. Fillmore, prior to his recent visit to Europe, abandoned the Whig party and became a member of the former of these organizations, which boasted that it had risen upon the downfall of the Whig party, and which proclaimed that the corruptions of the Whig and Democratic parties constituted the necessity of its existence.—You know that he and Andrew Jackson Donelson have been nominated by this party (not by the Whig party) for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and you will admit that the principles of proscription because of religious opinions, and other reputed tenets of this new party, are in direct antagonism with the principles of that good old Whig party to which *we* are still attached, and which has been abandoned by Mr. Fillmore. It is not my object in referring to these facts to deny to the American party, since the secession of its abolition adherents, a fair claim to nationality; nor to deny the patriotism and virtue of Mr. Fillmore, nor his eminent qualification for the office of Chief Magistrate. But I do deduce from them the necessary conclusion that, as Whigs we owe no party allegiance to Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson, members and nominees of the American party. I deduce the conclusion that, as Whigs, we are not only at liberty, but that as patriots we are bound, by every obligation to our country and posterity, to throw aside, on the one hand, the feelings of hostility which Mr. Fillmore's desertion of our party would be calculated to engender, and, on the other hand, to forget for the time our former battles with the Democratic party, and to ask ourselves but one question—*which* of the *two* national organizations offers the *best guarantee* of success in crushing out of existence this new and monstrous sectional party, which threatens, the life of your country? I do not propose to examine the relative claims of the two national parties or their nominees to our support. It is not, in my judgment, permissable in the present crisis to interpose our individual differences of opinion upon minor questions. It is sufficient for us to know that the election of either national nominee would secure the Union; and the only question permitted by patriotism is, whether our support of the one or the other would more certainly prove successful?

But before I proceed to this inquiry, having shown that no political allegiance to Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson will interpose to prevent the fair excercise of our judgment on that side, I propose briefly to inquire whether there is anything to prevent our support of the Democratic nominees, if after investigation we shall believe that our vote in their favor would more certainly secure the safety of our country. It cannot have escaped your observation that the political principles upon which the Whig and Democratic parties have battled for thirty years, with varied success, have been for the most part settled by the fiat of the people, and that such as have not been so definitely disposed *of have been either abandoned by the one or adopted by* the other of those parties; so that now the representatives of the people, in the halls of State and Federal legislation are found indiscriminately advocating and opposing the same principles and measures. Not only is there no principle of *political* antagonism which should prevent Whigs and Democrats acting together for the benefit of their common country, but it is confidently submitted that upon the only vital question, that which now agitates and endangers the country, the two parties fully accord. The Whig and Democratic platforms upon the slavery question in eighteen hundred and fifty-two were identical; and, there being no Whig nominees before the people, it *might* be suggested that consistency would rather require than oppose the support of the Democratic nominees by Whigs. The controlling inquiry to the patriot now recure *which of the two national organizations can by his vote be made most certainly successful?*

Every Maryland Whig will be bound by every tie of duty to vote as his judgment shall decide this question.

It may not be immaterial to observe that neither of the national nominees will obtain throughout this broad land any votes which will not be cast by national conservative citizens, and it is to be regretted that in this crisis that vote should be divided between *two national* candidates, whilst the entire anti-national vote will be concentrated upon the sectional nominee. To judge of the relative strength of the two national organizations it is unnecessary to trace minutely the origin of the American party. It is sufficient to bring to your recollection that it was originally composed, North and South, of the dissatisfied members of the two old parties, and that in the North its original members were chiefly those who opposed the conservative principle upon the slavery question avowed in the platforms of the two old parties: It must not escape your recollection that upon the nomination of Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson a large majority of the Northern delegates seceded from the convention, declared their intention not to support those nominees, and subsequently united in the nomination of Mr. Fremont. This separation of the sectional from the national portion of the American party has occurred in every Northern State in the Confederacy. I deduce from these facts the nationality of the supporters of Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson, and I submit the inquiry for the honest decision of those to whom this paper is addressed, *what non-slaveholding* State can this *national branch* of the *American* party, *thus shorn* of the larger portion of its original strength, *promise its nominees?* Let the Whigs of Maryland ponder upon the view of this subject I have endeavored to present to their consideration, and no one of them will say that a single non-slaveholding *State is certain* for Fillmore and Donelson: Time, *I think,* will develope the fact that Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson will be left without an electoral ticket in most of the fore States; and it is at any rate the deliberate conviction of my judgment that they will not carry a single non-slaveholding State in the Union. If I am right, or even approximate the truth in the view I have taken, it will necessarily follow that any conservative vote for the American nominees North will be equivalent to a vote for Mr. Framont, as it will be a vote taken from Mr. Buchanan, his only real competitor.

It is clear, then, that to the South alone can the friends of Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson look for the probable chance of an electoral vote; and it is to the States of Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri that they profess to look with the greatest hope of success. It is manifest that if this hope were realized, it might indeed prevent the election of Messrs. Buchanan and Breckinridge by the people, but it would only throw the election of President into the *present House of Representatives,* composed as that House now is. Does not the election of this same House, after a contest of two months, of a Black Republican Speaker, admonish us of the danger of such an experiment? Who can doubt that our political fabric would be shaken to its very foundations by this election of President being thrown upon the present House of Representatives? On the other hand, is it not certain, beyond the contingency of a doubt, that the votes of the States indicated for Mr. Buchanan, when added to that of the other Southern States, would *secure* his election and the consequent safety of the Union? It is obvious that in this condition of the canvass, the only serious contest is that between Fremont and Buchanan; that the only possible result that the most sanguine of the friends of Fillmore and Donelson can hope to attain is to carry the contest into the House of Representatives. Who can conceive anything more fatal to the peace of the country, more insane in political action, than such a course of conduct leading to such a result? Suppose Mr. Fillmore to reach the House of Representatives with the votes of four or five States, (his utmost possible strength) no man can seriously contend that he would be elected President, and assuredly few will be found bold enough to assert that, under such circumstances, he ought to be. The only effect, then, of giving the electoral vote of any portion of the South to Mr. Fillmore would be to transfer the contest between Mr. Buchanan and Fremont from the hustings to the House of Representatives: and *the danger to our* country, now sufficiently menacing, would, in that event, be appalling indeed. Who can contemplate the occurrence of such a contingency, without feeling that he would be a traitor to his country, if he failed to exert every possible effort to avert so awful a calamity?

I deem it, then, to be *my* duty, as well as that of all who believe with me that the election of Fremont would be the death-knell of the Union, to unite in the support of Messrs. Buchanan and Breckinridge; and I shall sustain their election to the best of my ability.

THOMAS G. PRATT.

THE TRUE ISSUE.—The true issue now before the people, says the Erie *Observer,* is whether Congress or the people are sovereign.

"This," continues that paper, "is the issue; this is the point to be decided at the ballot-box in November! If you vote for John C. Fremont, you vote to make Congress the supreme ruler of the people of the Territories—to give to the representatives of the States, in whose election the people of the Territories have no voice, a controlling influence over the political institutions to be formed in all new Territories, and thus usurp one of the elementary principles of true republicanism. If you vote for James Buchanan, you vote to establish for all time to come the political truth, at the foundation of all true republicanism, that the people are sovereign, whether living in an organized State or in an organized Territory: that it is their right and privilege 'to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.' This is the true issue!"—*Union.*

Another Old-Line Whig for Buchanan.

We see by the *St. Louis Republican* of the 16th, that Hon. H. S. Geyer, Whig United States Senator from Missouri, has written a letter declaring his determination to vote for Buchanan and Breckinridge. He says that the Whig party, of which he is a member, "being without organization and without a candidate," the necessity arises for each member thereof to choose among the nominees of the organized political parties now struggling for the ascendency." And in conclusion he says:—

"In supporting the election of national and conservative men, of eminent ability, integrity and patriotism, devotedly attached to the Union, though they are nominees of the Democratic party. I do but perform a duty becoming a Whig—the object being to defeat the dangerous sectional schemes of the unscrupulous, disloyal agitators who govern and control the party miscalled Republicans.

ST. LOUIS, SEPT. 15, 1826.

H. S. GEYER."

INTERESTING BOOKS.—We call attention to the advertisement of C. L. Derby & Co., wholesale booksellers. They want men to act as agents, to sell new and popular works. From $15 to $20 a week can be made by every active man who will engage in the business.

PREMIUM BREAD.—Mrs. Stewart Corbett, of Walker township, has our thanks for good sized slices of premium bread. We shall be satisfied if we always have as good and plenty of it.

☞Blackwood for Sept. is at hand—rich and racy as ever. The contents are, The Scot abroad—The man of Diplomacy, Sketches on the way to Stockholm, The Athelings, Sea-Side Studies, The poetry of Christian Art, Macauly, &c.—Published by L. Scott & Co., N. Y.

☞An old lady combatted the idea of the moon being inhabited by remarking with emphasis, that the idea was incredible to believe; "for," said she, "what becomes of the people in the new moon, when there is nothing left of it but a little streak?"

WIDE AWAKE.—"Patrick Maloney, what do you say to the indictment, are you guilty or not guilty?"

"Arrah! musha, yer worship, how can I tell till I hear the evidence."

PRINTING VERSUS PUBLISHING.—A young lady explained to a printer, the other day, the distinction between printing and publishing, and at the conclusion of her remarks, by way of illustration, "You may print a kiss on my cheek, but you must not publish it."

Huntingdon County Agricultural Fair.

PREMIUMS AWARDED.

The Judges upon whom devolved the duty to examine the horses, &c., and to award the premiums, have awarded the following. They regret exceedingly that no arrangements were provided to test the qualities of draft horses, and they hope to find at future exhibitions, evidence of more attention having been paid to the training of saddle horses.

PREMIUMS:

Stallions.—1st to C. Patterson,	$5 00
2nd to Wm. Rupert,	3 00
3rd to Alex. Stewart,	2 00
3 year old colt—to Wm. Dysart,	3 00
2 year old colt—to Jacob Sprankle,	3 00
1 year old colt—to Enoch Isenberg,	1 00
Family horse—1st to Dr. R. A. Miller,	2 00
2nd to Alex. Oaks,	1 00
Mules—1st to George Jackson,	4 00
2nd to John C. Crownover,	1 00
Brood Mares—1st to Jacob Sprankle,	3 00
2nd to Enoch Isenberg,	1 50
Draft Horses—1st to Alex. Oaks,	2 00
2nd to S. S. McCahan,	1 00
Riding Horses—1st to Daniel Kyper,	2 00
2nd to Jno. S. Isett,	1 00
Matched Horses—1st to Alex. Oaks,	4 00
2nd to G. W. Speer,	2 00
Trotting Horse—1st to Jas. McMonigal,	2 00
2nd to Daniel Kyper,	1 00

The Judges would also recommend that if possible at subsequent exhibitions, that the premiums be increased upon all stock, and that there be three grades of premiums to each.

JOHN COLDER,
JOSIAH CUNNINGHAM,
DAVID RUPERT,
WILLIAM MCCLURE,
R. F. HASLETT,
Judges.

The Committee on Neat Stock, report that they have carefully examined all stock presented, and are highly gratified in being able to state that a clever variety of cattle came under our notice—the offering of sheep and swine was small. In our opinion the

1st best bull, 4½ years old, was owned by Mr. John Colder, and is entitled to a premium of $3 00

2nd best bull, 4 years old, owned by Thos. Whittaker, 2 00

1st best cow, Jenny, Durham, owned by J. Colder, 3 00

2nd best cow, owned by L. H. Knode, 2 00

2nd best Durham heifer, 18 months old, owned by John Colder, 2 00

Best calf, 4 months old, owned by Thomas McCahan, 1 00

1st best (and only) boar, owned by James Watson, 3 00

1st best (and only) sow and pigs, owned by Fisher & McMurtrie, 3 00

1st best (and only) full blooded South Down buck, owned by David Rupert, 3 00

1st best full blooded South Down ewe, owned by David Rupert, 3 00

Best fine wool ewe, owned by David Rupert, 3 00

We would also recommend a premium to Thomas Whittaker for a lot of nine calves, from 1 to 7 months old, of 2 00

Also, a premium to John Colder for two Devon and Durham calves 4 and 4½ months old, and a Devon and Durham bull 16 months old, 2 00

SAM'L H. BELL,
ELI WAKEFIELD,
JOHN GARNER, JR.,
JAS. J. GOODMAN,
ABRAHAM GRUBB.

The Committee on descretionary premiums, award to

John Smiley, for 2nd best 3yr. old colt,	$1 00
John Wakefield, 2nd best 2yr. old colt,	1 00
Henry Shively, 3d best brood mare,	1 00
William Kyper, 3d best riding horse,	1 00
Thos. Fisher, 3d best draft horse,	1 00
Kenzie L. Green, best mule colt,	1 00
William Curry, for the best display of woollen goods, (from his manufactory,)	2 00
A. J. McCoy, for his specimen of flour,	2 00
Theo. H. Cremer, for Hickok's apple and cider mill,	1 00
A. Cornelius, for an apple pearer and slicer, called "Goodman's patent,"	50
J. G. Chaplin, for his superb Painting in oil,	3 00
T. G. Strickler, for the best corn brooms,	50
E. B. Hissong, for the best stone ware,	1 00
Mrs. Nathan Greenland, for the best domestic linen,	1 00
D. Kyper, plowing, 3 horses,	3 00
Mary E. Hudson, for pair pillow slips,	50
Hawn Brothers, for best bees-wax,	50

Respectfully submitted,
GEO. W. SPEER,
J. S. BARR,
J. A. DOYLE,
JAS. HENDERSON,
Judges.

The Committee appointed to award premiums for Plowing, report as follows:

Best plowing, two horses, to Elliot Robley,	$4 00
Second best, to Isaac Long,	3 00
Third best, to Wm. Boring,	2 00
Fourth best, to David Hare,	1 00

E. SHOEMAKER,
JNO. DEAN,
SIMEON WRIGHT,
JOHN SHAVER,
M. H. KYPER,
Judges.

We, John S. Isett, George Jackson, Kenzie L. Green and Isaac Long, Judges of Agricultural Implements, do report, that there being very few Agricultural Implements exhibited, yet, have the satisfaction of saying, that those exhibited, are of a good quality, and in our opinion, very suitable for the purposes intended, and do therefore award to Cunningham & Brother, the premium of $3,00, for the best plows. To Peter Tippery, the premium of $3,00, on his iron Corn Cultivator. To C. Gorsuch, the premium of $3,00, for his Corn planter. There was a hand corn planter exhibited by G. Miller, agent, Wakefield's patent, that might be useful, we award a premium of $1,00; and to Manny's Combined Reaper & Mower, (Wood's improvement,) we award a premium of $3,00, which we consider a very excellent article,—among the very best in use—none of the other articles exhibited.

The Judges appointed to examine the quality of the Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, and Buckwheat, exhibited at the Huntingdon Agricultural Fair, do award the following premiums, viz:

Best white wheat, to James Johnston,	$4 00
Second best, to John C. Crownover,	3 00
Best red wheat, to John Horning,	4 00
Second best, to Wm. Levingston,	3 00
Best rye, to Richard Chilcoat,	2 00
Best indian corn, to Geo. Miller,	3 00
Second best, to Thos. L. States,	2 00
Best buckwheat, to William Dean,	2 00
Best oats, to Valentine Hoover,	2 00

The committee had great difficulty in making up their minds in regard to the different lots of Wheat exhibited, there being about twenty different lots of White Wheat, all of a very superior quality—they would have been much better satisfied, if they could have awarded premiums on all, but were limited by the notice published by the officers of the Society.

The Judges must also notice a sample of White Hungerian Spring Wheat, grown and exhibited by Theodore H. Cremer, of a very superior quality, that they consider the farmers of the county would do well by cultivating.

THOS. FISHER,
L. G. KESSLER,
JAMES ENTRIKEN,
THOS. F. STEWART,
Judges.

The Committee appointed to examine and award premiums for Fruit, respectfully report, as follows:

For the best and greatest variety of apples, to Israel Graffius, a premium of $3 00

For the second best, and greatest variety of apples, to David Hare, a premium of 2 00

For the best dozen of Fall apples, to William S. Lincoln, a premium of 2 00

For the second best dozen of Fall apples, to George Jackson, a premium of 1 00

For the best dozen of Winter apples, to William Pheasant, a premium of 2 00

For the second best dozen of Winter apples, to Andrew Decker, a premium of 1 00

For the best and greatest variety of Grapes, to Theodore H. Cremer, a premium of 3 00

For the best variety of Native Grapes, to George C. Bucher, a premium of 2 00

For the second best variety of Native Grapes, to J. A. Hall, a premium of 1 00

For the best dozen of Peaches, to John Anderson, a premium of 2 00

For the best dozen of Quinces, to Rudolph Brenneman, a premium of 1 00

For the best Pears, to John Anderson, a premium of 2 00

R. BRUCE PETRIKEN,
WM. SWOOPE,
DAVID HAWN,
JACOB CRESSWELL,
A. B. SANGAREE,
Judges.

The Committee on Vegetables, make the following report:

For best potatoes, to Joseph Curfman,	2 00
For second best, to James Morrow,	1 00
For Mexican potato, special premium, to George Jackson,	1 00
For best sweet potatoes, to Samuel Caldwell,	1 00
For best beets, to Mrs. D. Black	50
For best sweet pumpkin, to Thomas E. States,	50
For second best, to Mrs. D. Black,	50
For best head of cabbage, to John Morningstar,	50
For second best, to Israel Graffius, Esq.,	50
For best lima beans, to George Jackson,	50
For best sow beans, to Stewart Corbitt,	50
For best peas, to Jesse Gorsuch,	50
For second best, to T. H. Cremer,	50
For best onions, to Mrs. J. A. Hall,	50
For second best, to Thos. E. States,	50
For best turnips, to Nathan Greenland,	50
For second best, to Mrs. E. Shoemaker,	50
For best red peppers, to Mrs. E. Shoemaker,	50
For best white sugar beet, to Israel Graffius, Esq.,	50
For best cucumbers, to John Dixon,	50
For best parsnips, to Margaret Anderson,	50
For best tomatoes, to Mrs. J. A. Hall,	50
For second best, to Margaret Protsman,	50
For best celery, to Henry W. Miller,	50

ISRAEL GRAFFIUS,
DAVID HENDERSON,
ALEXANDER PORT,
Judges.

The committee upon Domestic Manufactures, submit the following report:

The large number of articles embraced in the department allotted to us; and the number of specimens exhibited in many instances, rendered it impossible for us to give as much time to the examination, as we would wish to have done. We have endeavored to discriminate fairly, to the best of our ability, and as an evidence of the difficulty of so doing, may mention that upon many articles, the committee was as nearly equally divided as a committee of five could be. We award as follows:

For best bread, to Hannah McCracken,	$3 00
For second best, to Mrs. J. Pheasant,	2 00
For third best, to Mrs. Stewart Corbitt,	1 00
Best sponge cake, to Miss Mary B. Miller,	$1 00
Second best do., to Mrs. E. Shoemaker,	50

A very creditable specimen was on exhibition by Mary Stewart, a girl 12 years of age.

Best butter, to Mrs. E. Shoemaker,	3 00
Second best, to Mrs. J. B. Carothers,	2 00
Third best, to Mrs. Isaac Bowers,	1 00

There were eighteen specimens of butter, all very fine, among which we deem worthy of special notice, the following: Mrs. Valentine Hoover's, Mrs. Hannah McCracken's, Mrs. Mary Long's, Mrs. Martha Anderson's, Mrs. Mary Oaks', Mrs. Stewart Corbitt's, and Mrs. M. Colder's.

Best cheese, to Mrs. E. Shoemaker,	2 00
Second best, to ——— ———	1 00

There were but few exhibitors of cheese.

Best maple sugar, to Mrs. Phineas Green,	1 00

A very good article manufactured by the Hawn brothers, of Walker township, we also notice.

Best apple butter, to Prudence Jackson,	1 00

There was very little apple butter exhibited.

Best honey, to Henry Peightal,	1 00

George Hearn, John Anderson, Esq., Mrs. Mary Warfel, and Mrs. Henry W. Miller, all had very fine honey.

Best preserves, to Prudence Jackson,	1 00
Second best, to Mrs. E. R. Stewart,	50

Fine apple marmalade, exhibited by Mrs. E. Dorris, we deem deserving of special notice; and feel sorry that the list of premiums did not authorize us to distinguish between the different classes of preserves. There was also some fruit in cans, by Mrs. Henry W. Miller, to which we would allot premiums, if in our list.

Best jelly, to Mrs. Rose Gemmill,	1 00
Second best, to Mrs. E. C. Wilson,	50

There were also jellies of Mrs. E. R. Stewart, Mrs. J. G. Miles, Mrs. Rachel Gwin, and Miss Matilda Colder, to which premiums would have been awarded, had we been authorized to put jellies of the same kind of fruit alone, in competition with each other, but we were restricted to the two premiums.

We would notice wines, made by Mrs. Julia Miles, from the white sweet water and isabella grapes, very good, and deserving a premium.

Best catsup, to Mrs. Rose Gemmill,	1 00
Best pickles, to Prudence Jackson,	1 00
Second best, to Mrs. Rachel Gwin,	50

Some spiced fruit and mixed pickles, of Mrs. Bricker, deserve special notice.

Best candles, to Matilda Colder,	1 00
Second best, to Mrs. Ann Glazier,	50

Mrs. Shoemaker, Martha Anderson, and

Mrs. Henry W. Miller, all had very good candles on exhibition.

Best hard soap, to Martha Anderson, 1 00
Second best, from Poor House, 50

Mrs. Jno. Read's and Mrs. Shoemaker's soap, were also very superior.

Best flannel, to Jos. R. Curfman, 2 00

It was the only specimen exhibited; except that in the very fine display of articles from the woollen factory of William Curry; many of which are not in our list at all, and therefore, we did not place them in competition with household manufactory; but turn them all over to the committee on discretionary premiums.

Best quilt, to Mrs. E. Stewart, 2 00
Second best, to Mrs. Martin, 1 00

A quilt by Mrs. Jane M. Love, attracted attention by its fine work. A knit skirt, by Miss Nancy Nelson, and a knit quilt, by Mrs. Benedict, in her 84th year, deserve special notice, and a very good quilt was exhibited by Miss Mary Jane Hearn.

Best carpet, to Mrs. Jno. Read, 2 00
Second best, to Mrs. Sarah Thomas, 1 00

We did not place Mr. Curry's carpet in competition with these; it was a much finer article than any other exhibited, and deserves, as do all his manufactures, the attention of the discretionary committee.

Best silk embroidery, to Lucy C. Hall, 1 00

Best ornamental needle-work, to Miss Esther Orr, 1 00
Second best, to Mrs. E. Miller, 50

There was a large number of specimens of needle-work, to which our attention was attracted, and we would be glad if the list of premiums authorized us to bestow more; among the many we deem worthy of notice, collar and ottoman covers, by Mrs. Anna Massey, ottoman covers, by Mary Vanzandt and Julia Glazier; a covered chair, by Fanny Neff, another of worsted work, by Mary J. Scott, collars, by Nannie Whittaker, by Mrs. E. C. Wilson, toilot cover, by Mrs. Massey, lamp mat, by Mollie Hall.

We commend to special notice, a collar of linen thread, manufactured in all its process, from the flax, by Margaret Anderson, also a table cover, in worsted, by Mrs. Mary A. Brown, and think they deserve premiums.

Best shell work, to Mrs. E. C. Wilson, 1 00
Second best, to Mrs. A. E. Massey, 50
Best wool socks, to Poor House, 50

We noticed, with pleasure, the display of paintings, and, although they are not embraced in the subjects enumerated for our inspection, yet, as we do not see them upon any list, we cannot forbear expressing our commendation of them; a large oil painting of the "death of Hannibal," by J. G. Chaplin, and a winter scene in oil, and harvest scene, by Miss Martha Wilson, deserve special notice from the discretionary committee; and there are others, by Miss Bigelow, Miss Benedict, Miss Read, Mrs. Blair, and Miss Hildebrand, which were very good.

We cannot here enumerate all the articles that would properly come under the class of domestic manufactures as allotted to us, but we saw specimens of fancy work, home-made linen, bread baskets, &c., &c., which have no premiums allotted to them, and we feel that to do justice to the exhibitors, the Discretionary Committee should have their attention called to them. We would also suggest that the labors of the Judges of Domestic Manufactures, might be much more satisfactorily performed, if, hereafter, a division were made of the subjects assigned to them for examination. Under the present arrangement, it requires a full day, and even then the committee found it impossible to examine articles which came in after ten o'clock of Wednesday. This will account for such not being noticed in our report.

PRUDENCE JACKSON,
A. E. BENEDICT,
ROSE GEMMILL,
JOHN PORTER,
JOHN SCOTT,
Judges.

The committee appointed to examine the Mechanical Implements, report as follows:

Best 2 horse carriage, to Owen Boat, $2 00
Best 2 horse buggy, to Owen Boat, 1 00
Best saddle and bridle, to Glasgow & Steel, 1 00
Best pair boots, to D. S. Henderson, 1 00
Best meat vessel, to Wm. Peightal, 1 00
Best pair horse shoes, to J. Gorsuch, 50
Best marble work, to H. T. Stines, 2 00

JAMES SAXTON,
PETER STRYKER,
D. HOUTZ,
Judges.

Committee for the award of premiums on flowers and on plants, report the following:

Best display of plants and flowers in bloom, to Miss Jane Woods, $2 00
Best display of plants, to Miss Matilda Colder, 1 00
Best Boquet, to Miss Sue Neff, 50

Mrs. A. W. Benedict, exhibited two fine Rose Geraniums, Miss Martha Taylor, one fine Boquet cultivated flowers, and Miss Matilda Colder, one fine Boquet of wild flowers. The display of flowers and plants was quite meagre.

GEO. C. BUCHER,
S. S WHARTON,
SARAH J. SWOOPE,
MISS MATILDA COLDER,
Judges.

The Committee on Poultry beg leave to report to the Huntingdon Agricultural Society, that they have attended to the duty assigned them, and awarded the following premiums:

Best pair turkeys, to Jacob Hetrick, $1 00
Best pair fowls, to Jno. Nightwine, 1 00
Second best, to Jno. N. Prowell, 50
Best pair geese, to Daniel Africa, 1 00
Best pair ducks, to Isaac Clugston, 1 00
Second best, to David Kaugh, 50
Best display of poultry, to R. Chilcoat, 1 00
Second best, to Miss Lizzie A. Black, 50
Third best, (discretionary,) to E. S. McMurtrie, 50

Discretionary premium for Guinea Fowls, 50 cents, to Mrs. Mary Stewart; discretionary premium of 50 cents, to Martin Flenner, for 4 white Shanghais; discretionary premium of 50 cents, to Andrew McCoy, for three very fine chickens.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

JNO. MCCULLOCH,
SIMEON WRIGHT,
DANIEL AFRICA,
DAVID HARE,
DAVID STEVER,
Judges.

THE GERMANS WON'T STAND IT ANY LONGER.—A German Fremont Club in the Fourth Ward, left, in a body, the managers of the concern, and went back to their old and true friends the Buchanan Club. There was nothing left of the woolly horse club but the hired president and secretaries and two paid speakers. This is sensible and wise.—*N. Y. News.*

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1856.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.
Charles R. Buckalew, Wilson M'Candless.

DISTRICT.

1—Geo. W. Nebinger,
2—Pierce Butler,
3—Edward Wartman,
4—Wm. H. Witte,
5—John McNair,
6—John N. Brinton,
7—David Laury,
8—Charles Kessler,
9—James Patterson,
10—Isaac Slenker,
11—F. W. Hughes,
12—Thomas Osterhout,
13—Abraham Edinger,
14—Reuben Wilber,
15—George A. Crawford,
16—James Black,
17—H. J. Stahle,
18—John D. Roddy,
19—Jacob Turney,
20—J. A. J. Buchanan,
21—Wm. Wilkins,
22—James G. Campbell,
23—T. Cunningham,
24—John Keatly,
25—Vincent Phelps.

GLORY! GLORY!!

KANSAS HUMBUGGERY CONDEMNED!

HEAR THE NEWS FROM HUNTINGDON!

The Black Republican and Know-Nothing Allies in Huntingdon county almost COMPLETELY ROUTED!

The State yet Uncertain!

The Legislature Democratic! A Majority of the Congressional Delegation Democratic! Col. Cresswell elected to the Senate! Col. Miller elected Sheriff! with A CHANCE FOR THE WHOLE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET!

ELECTION RETURNS.

We give below all the election returns of Huntingdon county received up to the hour of going to press. They show a large democratic gain:

Mount Union.

Congress—John R. Edie 53; C. L. Pershing 39. Senate—Geo. W. Thompson 14; John Cresswell 38; Alexander C. Mullin 40. Assembly—J. H. Wintrode 44; J. M. Gibbony 41; J. H. Lightner 37; R. W. Christy 38; Canal Commissioner—Geo. Scott 39; Thos. E. Cochran 53; Auditor General—Darwin Phelps 54; Jacob Fry 37. Surveyor General—B. Laporte 54; John Rowe 38. Sheriff—N. Lytle 40; Graffus Miller 39; John Alexander 12. Associate Judges—John Long 46; John Cresswell 37; John Brewster 39; B. E. Patton 36; John Morrison 17; H. Brewster 5. Commissioner—H. S. McCarthy 54; Henry Zimmerman 36; Dist. Atty—T. H. Cremer 53; Poor Director—David Barrick 51; Jos. Gibboney 37; Auditor—James Cree 47; A. L. Grim 35.

Shirleysburg.

Congress—E lie 123, Pershing 107; Asso. Judges—Patton 102, J. Brewster 102, Cresswell 107, Long 124, H. Brewster 11, Morrison 2; Assembly—J. H. Lightner 137, Christy 100, Wintrode 102, Gibboney 115; Sheriff—Graffus Miller 111. Lytle 106, Alexander 11; Senate—Mullin 118, Cresswell 108, Thompson 2; Poor Director—Barrick 118, Gibboney 100.

Penn Township—Majorities.

Canal Commissioner—Cochran 40, Phelps 38, Laporte 39; Congress—Edie 40; Senate—Mullin 39; Assembly—Wintrode and Gibboney 41; Asso. Judges—Patton 38, Brewster, 36; Sheriff—Lytle 26; County Commissioner—McCarthy 11; County Surveyor—Ramey 36; Poor Director—Gibboney 37; Auditor 39.

Huntingdon Borough.—State ticket about an even run. Cresswell for Senate 20 maj. Miller for Sheriff, 98 maj. The Democratic County ticket from 1 to 10 maj.

Henderson twp.—Democratic State Ticket 25 maj. Graffus Miller 66 maj. The Dem. County ticket from 20 to 35 maj.

Franklin twp.—A gain of from 30 to 40 for the Democratic State and County tickets—Lytle 6maj.

Morris twp.—A gain of from 8 to 12 for the fusion State and County tickets.

Porter twp.—From 16 to 25 maj. for Dem. State and County tickets—large gain. 69 maj. for Graffus Miller.

Walker twp.—Canal Commissioner—Scott 103, Cochran 52; Auditor General—Fry 98, Phelps 52; Surveyor General—Rowe 98, Laporte 51; Congress—Pershing 98, Edie 53; Senate—Cresswell 100, Mullin 36, G. W. Thompson 17; Assembly—Lightner 101, Christy 102, Gibboney 49. Wintrode 35; Sheriff—Miller 119, Lytle 32; Associate Judges—Long 101, Cresswell 101, John Brewster 36, Patton 36, Morrison 16, Henry Brewster 16; Commissioner—Zimmerman 96, McCarthy 53; Poor Director—Barrick 99, Gibboney 52; Auditor—Grim 102, Cree 47; Surveyor—Africa 113, Ramey 39.

Barree twp.—Canal Commissioner—Scott 172, Cochran 66; Aud. General—Fry 171, Phelps 65; Sur. Gen.—Rowe 172, Laporte 66; Congress—Pershing 171, Edie 68; Senate—Cresswell 173, Mullin 66; Assembly—Lightner 168, Wintrode 69; Christy 168, Gibboney 68; Sheriff—Miller 181, Lytle 59. Associate Judge—John Cresswell 177, Benj. F. Patton 61; John Long 177, John Brewster 61; Director of the Poor—D. Barrick 176, Gibboney 69; County Commissioner—Zimmerman 171, McCarthy 63; County Surveyor J. Simpson Africa 173, Ramey 63; Auditor—Grim 164, Cree 71; District Attorney—T. H. Cremer 65.

Jackson township.—Canal Commissioner—Cochran 143, Scott 104; Sur. Gen.—Laporte 134, Rowe 95; Sheriff—Lytle 130, Miller 106.

Brady—State Tickets about an even run—Edie 4 majority. County ticket from 5 to 8 majority for opposition—Miller 10 majority, Africa 16 majority. Democratic gain 36.

Tod Township.—Canal Commissioner, George Scott 96; Cochran 130; Auditor General—Jacob Fry 99; Phelps 131; Surveyor General—John Rowe 99; Laporte 131; Congress, Cyrus L. Pershing 99; Edie 130; Senate—John Cresswell 106; A. C. Mullin; Assembly—Lightner and Christy each 100; Wintrode 128; Gibboney 129; Sheriff—Graffus Miller 99; Lytle 130; Associate Judges—John Cresswell 99; John Long 99; Patton 128; John Brewster 130.

Hopewell twp.—Majority for the opposition 40.

West twp.—Democratic majority 100—Miller 125.

Murray's Run—Graffus Miller 15 majority.

Warriorsmark—Opposition majority 94, Lytle, for Sheriff, majority of 80.

Springfield twp.—This township gives the Democratic State and County tickets an average majority of 4—Democratic gain 32. The friend sending us the returns, writes: "We hope to do better on the 4th November. There were a number of Democrats who were not out. This triumph shows how much the people of Springfield appreciate the Abolition doctrines of Messrs. Miles & Orbison, who gave them a tremendous discourse on Saturday and Monday evenings last."

Cromwell twp.—The opposition has about 25 maj.—Democratic gain 30.

Dublin twp.—Democratic maj. 4—Democratic gain 21.

Graffus Miller, the democratic candidate for Sheriff is certainly elected by a handsome majority. The balance of the county ticket will be close.

The Congressional District Redeemed!

The latest news from Blair, Cambria and Somerset indicate the election of Cyrus L. Pershing, our candidate for Congress, against the combined forces of Black Republicanism and Know-Nothingism. If this be true, it will be a great victory.

Democratic Majorities!

Bedford 140; Philadelphia 2200; Berks 5500; Northumberland 600; Lehigh 900; Erie City 150; Schuylkill 900; Franklin 200; Carbon 600; Westmoreland 1200; Luzerne 1800; Cambria 1200.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, Oct. 13.—The Flour market is firmer, and holders now refuse $6 50 ₰ bbl. for standard brands, 400 bbls. Fancy brands sold at $7. There is a fair inquiry for home consumption at $6.50 to 8 for common and fancy lots. Small sales of Rye Flour at $3.75, and Corn Meal at $3.50 for Penn'a, and $3.70 for Brandywine.

Grain—The demand for Wheat is good, but there is not much offering; 6@7,000 bu. sold at $1.50 ₰ bu. for good and prime Southern and Penn'a red, and $1.60@1.63 for white. Rye is scarce and taken on arrival at 80c. Corn is in fair demand, and 6@7,000 bu. yellow, sold at 66½, afloat and 66c in store; 4,000 bu. new Southern Oats brought 41c. ₰ bu.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday the 7th inst., by the Rev. J W. Haughawout, Mr. HENRY KOHER, of West township, and Miss MARY A. THOMPSON, of Mooresville.

At Sunny Side, on Tuesday the 7th inst., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. MILTON H. SANGAREE and Miss JANE HUDSON.

In Huntingdon, at the M. E. Parsonage, by the Rev. D. Shoaff, Mr. EZRA HEETER and Miss MARGARET MCLAIN, all of Tod township, Huntingdon county, Pa.

On the 8th inst., by David Snare, Esq., Mr. BENJAMIN COBEL and Miss ELIZABETH FLUKE, both of Marklesburg, Huntingdon county.

DIED,

At his residence in Tell township, October 4, 1856, Mr. WILLIAM GOSHORN, aged about 65 years.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 30th day of August, A. D. 1856, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th judicial district of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria; and the Hon. Jonathan McWilliams and Thomas F. Stewart, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 10th day) of November next, and those who will prosecute the said prisaners be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon the 15th of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and the 80th year of American Independence.

JOSHUA GREENLAND, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 30th day of August, 1856, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 17th day) of November, A. D. 1856, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 16th of July, in the year of our Lord 1856, and the 80th year of American Independence.

JOSHUA GREENLAND, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Oct. 16, 1856.

INSURANCE NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the members of the Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, of Dickinson township, Cumberland County, that the undersigned has been appointed Collector of Assessment No. 7 of said Company, and that he will soon call on said members for the amounts due by them respectively. ROBERT GOSHORN.

October 15, 1856.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Barree township, Huntingdon county, on the 13th of September last, a brindle steer calf, about eight months old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

Oct. 13, 1856.* CHARLES DUFF.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of JOHN SNYDER, late of Walker township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned Administrator, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement to JOSEPH MCCOY,
D. H. CAMPBELL,
Oct. 15, 1856.* Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of JOHN HENRY, late of West township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JESSE HENRY,
Oct. 15, 1856. Administrator.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—SIX FARMS and FOUR TRACTS OF WOODLAND, containing together about 1500 acres, situate in Huntingdon county, Pa., will be exposed to public sale, some time in December next, as part of the Real Estate of the late JOHN KER, Esquire, dec'd. These lands lie in a compact body on the western side of the Juniata river, and within a short distance of the borough of Huntingdon.

The Mansion Farm of the late Judge Ker, dec'd, containing 237 acres, upon which are valuable improvements, will be one of the farms to be offered for sale. It is expected that Orders for the sale of these lands will be obtained at our next November Court. In the meantime those desiring to purchase, are invited to come and examine this property. Please call upon the undersigned, at the residence of Mrs. M. C. Ker, in the borough of Huntingdon, who will show these lands, and give every necessary information in regard to them. The terms of sale will be easy, as one third of the purchase money will remain in the hands of the purchaser during the life time of the widow of said deceased. HENRY M. KER,
Administrator of John Ker, deceased.

October 15, 1856-3t.

WHAT CAN WOMAN DO?—This long expected book by T. S. ARTHUR, is now ready for Agents and Canvassers. It is having an immense sale, and is considered one of his best efforts. In it will be found Mr. Arthur's views on the vexed question of WOMAN'S RIGHTS.
and what she can do as SISTER, WIFE and MOTHER.

Specimen copies sent by mail on receipt of the price, $1.00. J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher,
48 North 4th Street, Philadelphia.

N. B. We publish all Mr. Arthur's New Books. Send for our list, and terms to Agents. October 15, 1856.

TRIAL LIST for November Term, A. D. 1856.

FIRST WEEK.

Mary Steeley	v	Hugh Moran's Admr
Taylor for use	v	David Hudson's Admr
John Lukens Admx	v	John and Robert Madden
John Savage	v	Henry Davis
John Conrad's adm'r	v	John H. Stonebraker
Matthews heirs	v	G K and J H Shoenberger
D. Caldwell	v	Samuel Bolinger
Charles Bratton	v	William Corbin's Admr
Matthews heirs	v	E S Plowman
George McCrum	v	Thos Wilson
Gance	v	Shoenberger
George Otenkirk	v	E Sollers
Stirling & Alexander	v	Bracken, Stitt & Co
John H. Wheeler	v	Moses Greenland
I. Woolverton	v	Irvin, Green et al
Marquands	v	Penn'a R R Co.
Jacob H. Sex	v	Samuel Caldwell
James Bell	v	John S Miller
George W. Pheasant	v	Robert Hare Powel

SECOND WEEK.

Dr Shoenberger's Exr	v	A P Wilson et al
A P Wilson	v	M Buoy
John Lee	v	Joseph P Moore
Michael Quarry	v	Wm & Buchanan
Clement's heirs	v	Brown & States
Patrick Kelley	v	Penn'a R R Co
George Lane	v	Michael Hawn
Isaac Baicht	v	A. Wise, Jr. & Jacob Wise
Jos. W Riley for use	v	H. & B. T. M. R. R. & C. Co.
Nicholas C. Decker	v	Boat & Buckingham
G W Wagoner	v	W Garver
Elizabeth Keitte	v	A. Price & Sam'l Keitte
Samuel Stewart	v	Sheffler & Son
Leonard Weaver	v	Lock & Snyder
Joseph McCracken	v	Wm Foster's Exrs & heirs
Adolphus Patterson	v	J S P & W W Harris
Fisher & McMurtrie	v	Shoop & Wharton
George Couch for use	v	Couch, Reed & Co.
Jacob Cresswell	v	Robert Hare Powel
Samuel Beatty	v	W H Wharton & M Wharton
Andrew Crownover	v	Wm. Cummins adm'r. & M. Cummins.

M. F. CAMPBELL, Prothonotary.

October 15, 1856.

THE COMING HOLIDAYS!—Great PREPARATIONS! WM. T. FRY, in returning thanks to his numerous friends and residents of Huntingdon and vicinity for their very liberal patronage, and anticipating all increased demand for articles of his own Manufacture and Importation, has made extensive preparations to supply the same, in his stock *surpassed by none in the city, and to which he is constantly receiving additions from Europe of the newest styles,*) can always be found a choice selection of articles suitable for Bridal, Birthday and Holiday Presents, of the most *recherche* and *unique* description, comprising in part Rich Dressing Cases, Writing Desk, Cabas, Fans, Bronze Bisque and Parian Figures, Musical Boxes, Opera Glasses, and a rich variety of the useful and ornamental in Ormolu, Bronze, Shell, Mosaic, Papier Mache, &c. Also, Combs, Brushes and Toilet Articles.

WM. T. FRY,
128 ARCH Street, (opposite the Theatre) Philadelphia.
October 1, 1856-3m.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla, and DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, for sale at the cheap Drug Store, by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS for a Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the County of Huntingdon, on the second Monday and 10th day of November, 1856.

Andrew Carberry, Farmer, Hopewell
Henry Cornpropst, Innkeeper, Huntingdon
George W. Cohel, Farmer, Clay
John M. Cunningham, Carpenter, Huntingdon
John Curfman, Farmer, Union
Jacob Duff, Blacksmith, West
David Dunn, Merchant, Huntingdon
Alexander Ewing, Farmer, West
Samuel Eyer, Farmer, Warriorsmark
Nicholas Goshorn, Farmer, Tell
Jocob Goodman, Mill Wright, Henderson
Samuel Hemphill, Carpenter, Huntingdon
Henry Isenberg, Farmer, Walker
Nicholas Isenberg, Carpenter, Porter
Andrew Lias, Farmer, Tod
John F. Lee, Farmer, Jackson
Samuel W. Myton, Merchant, Barree
Henry L. McCarthy, Teacher, Brady
Isaac M Neff, Farmer, ——
Henry Putt, do Hopewell
Peter Swine, do Shirley
John Shoop, do do
Alexander Stewart, do Franklin
James Shively, do West

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Rudolph Brenneman, farmer, Walker
Abraham Bolinger, of John, farmer, Tell
Elias Brown, farmer, Springfield
Adam Black, farmer, Clay
John Baker, jr., carpenter, Clay
John Cresswell, merchant, West
Solomon Chilcote, miner, Tod
Enoch Chilcote, farmer, Springfield
Samuel Cummins, farmer, Jackson
William Cunningham, jr., farmer, Clay
William Dysart, farmer, Franklin
John Decker, farmer, Hopewell
Levi Evins, merchant, Tod
James Edwards, farmer, Tod
Samuel Fleming, laborer, Barree
Daniel Fink, farmer, Penn
George Garner; farmer, Penn
George W. Glazier, carpenter, Huntingdon
John R. Gorsuch, jr., farmer, Cass
John Hutchison, farmer, Warriorsmark
Frederick Heeter, farmer, Porter
William Hoffman, carpenter, Huntingdon
Henry Ker, do
Peter Kesler, merchant, Brady
Caleb Kelly, laborer, Cromwell
John Leport, farmer, Franklin
William Lightner, laborer, Brady
Christian Long, Grocer, Huntingdon
Adam Leffert, Jr., farmer, Porter
Samuel Miller, of Sam'l, farmer, Barree
William Moore, farmer, West
John S. Miller, manufacturer, Jackson
David B. Mong, farmer, Warriorsmark
Benjamin L. Megahan, plasterer, Walker
A. B. Sangaree, farmer, Walker
Benjamin Sprankle, farmer, Morris
Daniel Showalter, farmer, Henderson
Jacob Summers, jr., farmer, Hopewell
David Shultz, farmer, Hopewell
Abraham Shoenfelt, farmer, Walker
David S. Tussey, farmer, Porter
Abraham Weight, farmer, Franklin
George Whittaker, farmer, Porter
Simeon Wright, Esq., farmer, Union
Samuel Wigton, farmer, Franklin
Jorden Wright, farmer, Union
Isaac Wolverton, miller, Brady
Daniel Womelsdorf, J. P., Franklin

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Jacob Anspach, farmer, Jackson
William M. Bell, Ironmaster, Shirley
Samuel Bucher, farmer, Shirley
George Borst, farmer, Shirley
John Brumbaugh, farmer, Penn
Robert Cunningham, farmer, Barree
Andrew Crotsley, farmer, Penn
William Curry, jr., manufacturer, Franklin
Louis Cornelius, laborer, Shirley
Samuel Doren, farmer, Dublin
John C. Davis, farmer, West
Aaron W. Evans, merchant, Cass
Allen Edwards, manufacturer, Tod
John G. Gluck, farmer, Shirley
James Gifford, Esq., Tell
Samuel Gross, farmer, Cromwell
James Ganoe, farmer, Warriorsmark
Walter Galbraith, farmer, Cromwell
John Geissinger, farmer, Penn
George Hawn, farmer, Brady
James Hirst, farmer, Jackson
John Householder, J. P., Penn
Andrew S. Harrison, J. P., Huntingdon
John McPherren, J. P., Franklin
Richardson Read, merchant, Cass
George Robertson, farmer, Springfield
William Rothrock, plasterer, Huntingdon
Jacob Stover, farmer, Warriorsmark
Samuel Sharrer, farmer, Shirley
Henry Shaffer, farmer, Cass
Alexander Stitt, farmer, Porter
Jonathan Teague, farmer, Cromwell
Francis B. Wallace, blacksmith, Huntingdon
Thomas Weston, mechanic, Warriorsmark
John Wry, farmer, Franklin
R. B. Wigton, ironmaster, Cromwell

J. GREENLAND, Sheriff.
THOMAS HAMER,
BENJ. K. NEFF,
JACOB BAKER,
Comm'rs.

October 15, 1856.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphans' Court to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 12th day of November next, to wit:

1. Benedict Stevens, Esq., Administrator and Trustee to sell the Real Estate of Ludwick Kiester, late of Springfield township, dec'd.
2. George Lang, surviving Administrator of Patrick Lang, late of Walker township, dec'd.
3. Henry M. Ker, Administrator of John Ker, (who was in his lifetime one of the Administrators of Patrick Lang, dec'd,) this being an account of the Administration of the Estate of Patrick Lang, dec'd, by said John Ker in his lifetime.
4. John Henderson and Harriet Henderson, Administrators of George Henderson, late of West township, dec'd.
5. David Thompson and Martha Thompson, Administrators of John Thompsun, late of Henderson township, dec'd.
6. David Mountain, acting Administrator of Wm. Dean, Esq., late of Walker township, dec'd.

HENRY GLAZIER, Register.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Oct. 15, 1856.

BAGS.—All persons who have bought chop at our store and have failed to return the bags, will do so immediately. LOVE & MCDIVIT.

October 15, 1856.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—At D. P. GWIN'S *CHEAP STORE!*

D. P. GWIN has just received from Philadelphia a large and beautiful assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, such as Black Silks, Chameleon and Fancy Silks, French Merinoes, All Wool Delaines, Persian Sculls, Coburg Cloth, Levella Cloth, Alpaca, Debarge Madonna Cloth, Wool Plaids, and any quantity of Fancy Delains.—Prints of every description.

ALSO—A large lot of Dress Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Laces, Veils, Collars, Undersleeves, Chimazetts, Mohair Head Dresses, Gum Belts, Whalebones for Skirts, Silk and Linen Flop, French Working, Cotton, Fall and Wool Shawls, and a variety of Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

ALSO—Cloths, Black and Blue, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Cassinets, Tweeds, Kentucky Jean, Vestings, Flannels, Sack Flannels of every color, Canton Flannel, Cotton and Nankeen Linsey, Muslins, bleached and unbleached, Ticking, Checks, Table Diaper, Woollen and Linen Table Covers, Sheeting Muslin 2¼ yards wide. Woollen Yarns different colors, Woollen Coats and Caps, Comforts, &c.

Silk Bonnets of every description and color, largest assortment in town, and at prices that can't be beat. Also, Hats and Caps, latest styles, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Tubs, Baskets, Oil Cloths, &c., &c.

Groceries, Salt, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

☞My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully invited to call and examine my Goods. No charges for looking. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at highest market Prices. Huntingdon, Oct. 8, 1856.

VALUABLE FARM, OF LIMESTONE LAND, FOR SALE.—The subscriber will offer at public sale, on Tuesday, November 11, his farms situated in Morris township, and containing 265 acres. 250 acres under fence and in good cultivation, the balance timber land. This property is divided about equally into two farms, with a large brick house and frame tenant house, a large barn, wagon shed and corn crib, carpenter and blacksmith shops on one, and a good frame house and barn on the other: with good water and fruit on both places, and in a healthy neighborhood.

Also, at the same time and place, I will offer 496 acres of mountain land, in lots of from 50 to 100 acres, to suit purchasers. This land is well set with thrify young chestnut, white and yellow pine, and oak timber, and convenient to the farms, with good roads to and through the same. The above property is within ¼ mile of the Penna. R. R., and 2½ of the canal at Water Street. For further particulars, address SAMUEL P. WALLACE,

Oct. 8, 1856.-ts* Spruce Creek, P. O.

HICKOK'S PATENT PORTABLE KEYSTONE CIDER AND WINE MILL.—Patented Nov. 20, 1855.—This mill occupies about 2½ feet by 3 feet, and is 4 feet high, weighing 370 pounds, and is worked by hand or horse power, and goes very easily. Two men can make from 6 to 12 barrels of Cider in a day, if the directions are followed.

For sale, at the manufacturers prices, by Messrs. Taylor and Cremer, Huntingdon, Agents. Price $40.

Huntingdon, Sept. 16, 1856.

OIL—Linseed and Fish—for sale at the store of LOVE & M'DIVIT.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas and Fiera Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of November, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit:

One House and Lot in the borough of Petersburg, fronting sixty feet on Main street and extending back one hundred and twenty feet to a street, bounded on the east by Abraham Renner, on the north by Abraham Cresswell, having thereon erected a two story frame house painted white, and a shop. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John G. Ritter and Rebecca Ritter.

ALSO—A certain Lot of Ground adjoining the Borough of Birmingham containing about one acre more or less, adjoining a lot of John Owens, Esq., on the west, the public road leading from Birmingham to Water street on the south, lands of Shoenberger on the north and east, on which is erected a Brick building seventy feet in length and 35 feet in depth, three stories high, with a stone basement, known as "The Mountain Female Seminary."

ALSO—A Lot of Ground in the borough of Shirleysburg, lying on the west side of Main street, fronting sixty feet on said street and extending back 140 feet to land of Samuel Carothers, bounded on the north by a Lot of the widow Bicket, south by a lot of the heirs of James Carothers, dec'd, having thereon erected a two-story log house, a small kitchen, and log stable and other buildings. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Smith.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant, Thomas Wallace, of, in and to a piece and parcel of meadow land situate on the margin of Standing Stone Creek in the borough of Huntingdon, adjoining a lot of George Jackson on the north, a lot of Wm. Dorris, Sr., on the south, another lot of said defendant in the same inclosure, on the west, and said creek on the east, containing seven acres and sixty-four perches, be the same more or less.

ALSO—A lot of ground situate on the south eastern corner of Church and St. Clair streets in said borough, fronting about seventy-four feet on St. Clair street, and extending back from the same two hundred feet to the old line of the said borough and western boundary of the above-mentioned and described lot, bounded on the north by Church street, and on the south by a lot owned by the widow Hawn, including the whole of lot No. 172 in the recorded plan of said borough.

ALSO—Four contiguous lots of ground situate in said borough, bounded on the north and west by the Renner farm, on the east by the Warm Spring road, and on the south by a lot of the Hon. James Gwin, Nos. 1, 2 & 3, as represented on a map of said lots, divided on the 16th day of October, 1855, for the defendant by J. Simpson Africa, County Surveyor, containing each four acres, and No. 4 containing about 3 acres, be the same more or less.—Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Wallace.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of John Donaldson, one of defendants, in and to all that messuage, parcel or tract of land situate in Union township, Huntingdon county, on the westerly side of the Juniata river, and bounded by lands of Matthew F. Campbell, Esq., James Hampson, John McComb, and others, containing one hundred and forty acres, be the same more or less, being the same lands mentioned in an article of agreement dated March 19, 1850, between John R. Gosnell, John Donaldson, James Donaldson, and Michael Hennig. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Donaldson.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of deft., J. T. McVey, of, in and to a certain lot of ground No. — situated on the corner of Market and Commerce (now called Lyon) streets, in the borough of Birmingham, in the county of Huntingdon, being 60 feet on Market street and extending back 165 feet more or less, adjoining John Graffius on the north-east, having thereon erected a two-story log dwelling house, plastered, with a brick store house, a frame office building, a stable and other buildings, (which was extended by the Inquest and confirmed 14th January, 1856, and accepted by defendant at the rental fixed by said Inquest, which rental has not been paid, as per affidavit of Plaintiff. See Precipe filed.)

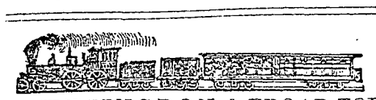
ALSO—The following Tract of Land situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, and bounded by John Levy on the west, Robert Bigham on the north, Black Log Mountain on the east,—containing two hundred acres more or less, about 100 of which is cleared, having thereon erected two small log dwelling houses and a log barn.—*Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Knepp.*

ALSO—Two small parcels of land situate in the town of Scottsville, in Clay township, Huntingdon county, and bounded on the east by a lot of Adam Curfman and north by David Heck and west by Samuel Smith, south by public road, containing in all one and one half acres, more or less, with the following improvements thereon—a two story log house. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph Banks.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest in the following described property, to wit:—A tract of land known as the Henry Houpt tract, containing about 270 acres on Broad Top, Tod township, adjoining lands of R. Hare Powell, Gen. A. P. Wilson and others, having thereon erected a two-story log house, barn and other improvements, and about 100 acres cleared thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land known as the "Corbin Tract," containing 300 acres and allow

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.



HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE!

On and after Wednesday, September 3, 1856, Trains will leave daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

FIRST TRAIN.

STATIONS.	A.M.		P.M.
Leave Huntingdon	9.30	Arrive	2.01
" McConnellstown	9.45	Leave	1.46
" Pleasant Grove	9.54	"	1.37
" Marklesburg	10.04	"	1.25
" Coffee Run	10.20	"	1.04
" Rough & Ready	10.30	"	12.55
" Fishers' Summit	10.50	"	12.39
" Saxton	11.10	"	12.23
" Riddlesburg	11.26	"	12.07
Arrive at Allaquippa	11.36	"	12.M

SECOND TRAIN.

	P.M.		A.M.
Leave Huntingdon	5.30	Arrive	8.34
" McConnellstown	5.43	"	8.19
" Pleasant Grove	5.54	"	8.10
" Marklesburg	6.06	"	7.58
" Coffee Run	6.20	"	7.42
" Rough & Ready	6.30	"	7.34
" Fishers' Summit	6.50	"	7.16
" Saxton	7.10	"	6.50
" Riddlesburg	7.26	"	6.37
Arrive at Allaquippa	7.34	Leave	6.30

Connecting at HUNTINGDON with the following Trains on Pennsylvania Rail Road: the Express Train West at 7.12 a. m.—the Through Mail Train East at 2.36 p. m., and the Through Mail Trun West at 5.18 p. m.

Connecting at ALLAQUIPPA with Four Horse Mail Coaches to BEDFORD.

Fifty pounds Baggage allowed each passenger. For any further information inquire at the office of Transportation Department, Huntingdon.

JAMES BOON, *Superintendent.*

September 3, 1856.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 2ND DAY of OCTOBER, 1856, the following described property:

A LOT OF GROUND in McConnellstown, Walker township, Huntingdon county, with a STONE DWELLING HOUSE, Tan Yard, Tan House, Vats, &c., thereon erected.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money in hand, one-third in one year with interest, and one-third at the death of the widow—Interest of one-third to be paid to her annually during life—to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day when due attendance will be given by the undersigned.

ABRAHAM STATES,
Guardian of the minor children of Patrick Lang, dec'd.

September 10, 1856.*

J. STEWART DEPUY & SONS, Masonic Hall, Chestnut street, (below 8th) Philadelphia,

have opened a large and splendid stock of Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three Ply, Ingrain and Venitian CARPETINGS.

Also—Floor Oil Cloths, Mattings, Hearth Rugg, Door Mats, Druggets, Stair Rods, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c., which they are selling very low for Cash, Wholesale and Retail. September 10, 1856–3m.

LADIES FANCY FURS—JOHN FAREIRA, No. 284 Market Street, above 8th, Philadelphia, Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS. for Ladies and Children.—

J. F., would call the attention of the Ladies and others to his immense assortment, being the direct Importer and Manufacturer of all my FURS. I feel confident in saying that I can offer the greatest inducements to those in want and at the same time will have one of the largest assortments to select from.

Storekeepers and the trade will please give me a call before purchasing, as my Wholesale department is well supplied to meet the demand for every article in the Fur line, and at the lowest possible Manufacturers Prices.

JOHN FAREIRA, 284 Market St.

September 10, 1856–4m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of Administration have been granted to me upon the Estate of Susanna Smoker, late of Brady township, Huntingdon county, dec'd. All persons indebted to her are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them to me.

BARLETZ EALEY,
Brady twp., Sept. 10, 1856.–6t.* Administrator.

SELLING OFF.—The undersigned

having determined to quit business, offers to sell his whole stock of

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY, AT COST!

by the single article or the whole together. Call soon and get bargains! Persons having jobs at his store, will please call and get them immediately.

☞Those knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber, will please call and settle IMMEDIATELY.

Huntingdon, Sept. 3, 1856. EDM. SNARE.

GUN NOTICE.—Andrew Wurfflein,

Importer and Manufacturer of
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c.,
No. 122 North Second Street, Philadelphia,

Where he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of fine double and single barrel Shot Guns, large duck guns, rifles and pistols, of all kinds. Also, the celebrated cast steel rifles, with increased twists, to shoot the pointed ball of his own make: rifle barrels, shot bags, pouches, &c. He invites persons wishing to purchase goods in his line, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell on the MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

☞Particular attention paid to REPAIRING in all its branches. ANDREW WURFFLEIN.

September 3, 1856–3m.

THREE FARMS FOR SALE.—We

would offer for sale the following property, viz:—ONE FARM in Brady township, Huntingdon county, known as the Mill Creek Farm, containing 270 acres, about 130 acres cleared and in good state of cultivation—considerable part of which has been well limed and a large quantity of lime putting on this fall. Limestone handy, and easily quarried, the balance of the land is in timber. There is erected a good Bank Barn with running water in the yard, good House with flowing fountain of pure water in the yard. Also, a young apple orchard of 60 or 70 trees.—1200 bushels good Wheat has been raised in a season off of this farm with corresponding crops of other grain. There is 40 acres of this land first quality bottom land.

ALSO—A FARM of 90 acres in Germany Valley, Huntingdon county, it being one half of the Farm formerly owned by Geo. Eby, nearly all cleared and in a fine state of cultivation, choice Lime Stone Land. House and Stable erected thereon, within running water. 1½ miles from Shirleysburg, and 5 miles from Penn'a Rail Road and Canal at Mt. Union.

ALSO—15 acres of choice land adjoining the above on which is erected two good Houses, small Barn, Wood House, &c., with a never failing spring of good water, fine Orchard with choice fruit. This is a very desirable property and would be suitable for a mechanic, or any person desiring to retire from active life.

ALSO—A FARM in Union township, Huntingdon county, consaining 65 acres, one-half of which is cleared, and balance first quality of Timber land, situated within one mile of the Penn'a Canal and Rail Road at Mill Creek.

Either of the above properties will be sold low and on reasonable terms. Apply to the subscribers at Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa. KESSLER & &RO.

September 10, 1856–tf.

1856. 1856. 1856.

FALL STOCK—NEW GOODS.

French Merinoes, all colors—Fashionable Cloak Cloths,—Fall Silks, the new styles—Magnificent new De Laines—Best Styles Fall Calicoes—Very large stock of New Shawls—Flannels, Welsh, English and American—Cloths, Vestings and all kinds Mens' Wear—Sheetings, Table Linens, Towelings, &c. EYRE & LANDELL.

4th and Arch Streets, Philadelphia.

Storekeepers are invited to examine our New Goods.—Families can be well suited in every kind of Dry Goods.—We make Black Silks and Shawls leading articles for Wholesaleing. P. S. Jobs received daily from the Auctions of New York and Philadelphia.

☞TERMS NETT CASH. [September 10, 1856–3m.

PREMIUM IMPROVED SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The only Silver Medal yet awarded by Agricultural Societies, was given to THIS SUPERIOR ARTICLE, at the last Pennsylvania State Fair, at Harrisburg, as a FERTILIZER of the BEST QUALITY for WHEAT, CORN, OATS. Grass and Potatoes, raising HEAVY CROPS, and greatly IMPROVING the SOIL. The subscriber respectfully informs FARMERS and DEALERS that he is prepared to supply the Fall demand with this superior and well tested article.

☞Agents Wanted.—A liberal discount allowed. Also, No. 1 Peruvian and Mexican Guano, Poudrette and Land Plaster, Oils, Candles, Soap, &c., of the best quality, at lowest market rates.

JNO. L. POMEROY,
9 & 10 South Wharves, below Market St., Philadelphia.

August 20, 1856–3m.

ALREADY ON HAND WITH FALL AND WINTER GOODS.—MOSES STRAUS has just received a splendid stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

such as

DRY GOODS OF ALL KINDS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c., &c., &c.

☞Call and examine for yourselves.

Huntingdon, Aug. 27, 1856.

LEAD PIPE for sale at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon.

SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

NEW CLOTHING!—H. ROMAN

has returned from the East with a large stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

for Men and Boys—all of the best and cheaper than elsewhere. Call and examine for yourselves.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1856.

LOST.—On the 8th inst., in the borough of Huntingdon, between the P. R. R. Depot and the Post Office, a RED SHAWL, with a yellow border, and satin stripe. The finder will please leave it at the Post Office.

500 CHESTNUT POSTS for Sale by

(sept10) CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

[GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.]

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

—Whereas, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to direct the manner, time and place of holding elections for the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States," enacted the 2d of February, 1802, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such election to be held. Therefore, I, JOSHUA GREENLAND, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the said county of Huntingdon, that an election will be held in the said county on the FIRST TUESDAY (being the 4th day of November,) at the several Districts composed as follows, viz:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, except the borough of Huntingdon, and also a part of Porter township, and all that part of Walker township, not in the 15th district, at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Rough and Ready Furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the House of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south west corner of Tobias Caufman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin at the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house near the Union Meeting house, in said township.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house near Ezekiel Corbin's in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township, not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of that part of Walker township lying south west of a line commencing opposite David Corbin's house, the Union township line, thence in a straight line, including said Corbin's house, to the corner of Porter township, on the Huntingdon and Woodcock valley road, at the house of Benjamin Magahy, in said township.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of that part of West township on the south side of Warrior ridge, beginning at the line of West and Henderson townships; at the foot of said ridge, to the line of Barree township, thence by the division line of Barree and West townships to the summit of Stone mountain, to intersect the line of Henderson and West townships, thence by said line to the place of beginning, at the house now occupied by Benjamin Corbin, on Murray's Run.

18th district, composed of Croinwell township, at the house now occupied by David Etnire, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the house of Robert Barr, now occupied by Henry Selfridge at McAlevy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the house of Joshua Shore, at the Three Springs in said township.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Markiesburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit: That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, namely: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly by a straight line to the point where the main from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river, Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a seperate election district. That the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public School House in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon, at the Court House in said borough.

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thomas Hamer, James Porter and John Wall, at the School House in the borough of Petersburg.

—At which time and place will be chosen a number of persons, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which this State is entitled in the Congress of the United States (being TWENTY-SEVEN in number) to be

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

And the several Judges, Inspectors and Clerks, who attended on the 14th day of October, at the election for Members of the General Assembly, &c., are hereby enjoined to attend and perform the like duties at the said Election of Electors, subject to like penalties for neglect or misconduct as they were liable to at the Election of Members of the General Assembly &c.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "that every person, excepting justices of the peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the act of assembly, entitled "an act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk, of any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of the election, being for the present year on Friday the 7th of November next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate of return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed." Given under my hand at Huntingdon, the 15th day of November, 1856, and of the Independence of the United States the eightieth.

JOSHUA GREENLAND, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Oct. 15, 1856.

STOVES, STOVES.—Wholesale and RETAIL.

—We respectfully call the attention of Country Merchants and those in want of a good article of Cooking, Heating Stoves, to our extensive stock, comprising the following Stoves, viz:

Globe Cook, Completes, Delaware Cook, Banner, Flat Top, Bay State, Ariel, Buck Cook, &c., &c.

Our Heating Stoves consist of Bar rooms, Cannon Stoves, Salamanders, &c.

Our MACGREGOR Heating Stoves, for Halls, Parlors and Stores, *warranted* to give more heat than any other Stove in the market, as numerous references will show.

N. B. Also, Agents for Queen's Patent Portable Forges & Macgregors Cauldron Furnaces, for rendering lard, &c., &c. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

NEMAN & WARNICK,
N. E. Corner Second & Race Sts.

September 3, 1856–3m.

35 SACKS COFFEE just received and for sale by CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

LADIES, ATTENTION!—My assortment of beautiful dress goods is now open, and ready for inspection. Every article of dress you may desire, can be found at my store. D. P. GWIN.

GROCERIES.—NEW BUSINESS AT AN OLD STAND.

—The subscriber would inform the Public that he has just opened a well selected assortment of GROCERIES, at Harrison's Store Room, at the west end of Hill Street, where he will keep and sell all articles in his line, for cash, or in exchange for country produce. ROBERT STITT.

Huntingdon, Oct, 1, 1856.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer at private sale, A TRACT OF FINE LIMESTONE LAND, situate in Woodcock Valley, Huntingdon county, about one mile from McConnellstown, one and a half from the Broad Top Rail Road, and six and a half from the Pennsylvania Rail Road and Canal at Huntingdon. There are 451 ACRES in the whole tract, 200 of which are cleared and in good cultivation; 100 acres are in clover and 20 in timothy. It is all *GOOD LIMESTONE LAND*, and can conveniently be divided into two or more farms.

There are a *good Dwelling House, Frame Stable, Double Barn* and *Outbuildings* and *Two Orchards*, on the property.

A stream sufficient for a *Saw Mill* runs through it, and there are springs in every field except one.

The land which is not cleared is well covered with Poplar, Chesnut, Whiteoak, Hickory, Walnut, Locust and Maple timber of the best quality.

There is a good Lime Kiln on the farm, and *a Vein of Fossil Ore* runs through the land, which will make iron equal to any manufactured on the Juniata.

The land is all patented, and an indisputable title will be given.

Possession given after the first of April next.

TERMS—One fourth in hand, and the residue in three equal annual instalments with interest.

Any further information desired, will be given by MILES & DORRIS, Huntingdon, DANIEL FLENNER on the premises, or the undersigned at Kittaning.

A. & A. REYNOLDS,
Executors of David Reynolds, deceased.

July 8, 1856.—3m

THE NEATEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, JUST RECEIVED BY LEVI WESTBROOK.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine my beautiful assortment of Boots and Shoes of all sizes, of the latest styles, for all ages.

Huntingdon, June 4, 1856.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITORS, AND FASHIONABBE HATS,

SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
Huntingdon, Pa.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

Everything of the best Cheaper than elsewhere.

LOVE & McDIVIT inform the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and the public in general that they have just opened in Market Square, in the dwelling formerly occupied by Esquire Snare, a handsome assortment of the most CHOICE GROCERIES, including every article usually kept in the best Grocery Stores in the city. Having a boat running, we are determined to accomodate the public with the freshest and best. Give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Huntingdon, May 21, 1856.

SADDLERS' improved splitting and gauge Knives for sale at the Hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO., Huntingdon, Pa.

GRINDSTONES with friction rollers,

Whetstones, Oil Stones, also Knives and Forks, Spoons, Scissors, &c., decidedly the best assortment in the county. Porcelain, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Stewing, Frying and Baking Pans, for sale at prices which make it the interest of purchasers to call at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

MACKEREL—In whole and half barrels. Also, ROE HERRING by the half barrel, for sale at the cheap grocery of LOVE & M'DIVIT.

LIGHTNING RODS! Armitage's Patent of SUPERIOR ELECTRIC MAGNET LIGHTNING RODS, it is now admitted on all hands, that every building to be secure from the destructive influences of lightning should be provided with a good conductor.

The large number of worthless rods that are put up makes it necessary for purchasers to examine the merits of the different rods offered for sale.

The public need but to examine Armitage's rods to be convinced that they are constructed upon not only the best, but the only safe principle of any rod in use.

Over 6000 of these rods have already been put up without the loss of a dollar's worth of property by lightning in any building to which they have been attached, which is the best evidence that they are perfectly secure. I have a few on hand which I will sell for less than half of the retail price asked by Armitage, to close out my stock. Call soon at Colon's Book Store, Huntingdon, Pa., where they can be had of WM. COLON.

Huntingdon, July 16, 1856.

NEW GOODS.—Just received, a variety of articles at the corner of Smith and Alleghany streets, Cedar and Willow ware, Axes, double and single bit, Stoves, Iron Kettles, Plough Shears, &c., &c., wholesale and retail. GEO. HARTLEY.

AUCTION ROOM.—Having fitted up an Auction Room adjoining his store, the undersigned will sell off part of his stock by auction, every Saturday evening, and during the Court, until disposed of. Persons having any articles of furniture or merchandize, to dispose of, by sending the same to the Auction Room in his charge, can have sales made to the best advantage, on moderate charges—or if the owners prefer attending to their sales, they can have the use of the Auction Room a day, week, &c., at moderate charges. GEO. HARTLEY.

Huntingdon, August 6, 1856–3t.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of WM. WILLIAMS & CO., Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

HISTORY OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE JUNIATA VALLEY.—The

citizens of Huntingdon county can procure the above work at the Bookstore of W. COLON, in Huntingdon, who will also mail it to any address on the receipt of two dollars. Huntingdon. July 23, 1856.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS, at WILLIAMS & CO'S.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30, received and for sale by WILLIAMS & CO.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. A. DORSEY. JAS. DOUGHERTY.

DORSEY & DOUGHERTY, Wholesale Dealers in TOBACCO AND SEGARS, No. 11 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia. [July 8, 1856.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

PRIME lot of Farina, just received and for sale at WILLIAMS & CO'S.

WRIGHT'S Hair Regenerator or Amber Gloss, for sale at WILLIAMS & CO'S.

TEAS from 15 to 22 cents per quarter, at LOVE & M'DIVIT'S.

FLOUR—Always on hand and for sale at LOVE & M'DIVIT'S GROCERY.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fresh lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for sale at Williams & Co's Cheap Drug Store.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO'S.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.—

For the last three years, I have been engaged in a business known only to myself, and, comparatively, few others, whom I have instructed for the sum of $200 each, which has averaged me at the rate of $3,000 to $5,000 per annum; and having made arrangements to go to Europe next Spring, to engage in the same business, I am willing to give full instructions in the art to any person in the United States or Canada, who will remit me the sum of $1. I am induced, from the success I have been favored with, and the many thankful acknowledgments I have received from those whom I have instructed, and who are making from $5 to $15 PER DAY at it, to give any person an opportunity to engage in this business, which is easy, pleasant, and very profitable, at a small cost. There is positively No HUMBUG in the matter. References of the best class can be given as regards its character, and I can refer to persons whom I have instructed, who will testify that they are making from $5 to $15 per day at the same. It is a business in which either ladies or gentlemen can engage, and with perfect ease make a very handsome income. Several *ladies* in various parts of New York State, Pennsylvania and Maryland, whom I have instructed, are now making from $3 to $6 per day at it. It is a GENERAL BUSINESS, and but a few shillings is required to start it. Upon receipt of $1, I will immediately send to the applicant a printed circular containing full instructions in the art, which can be perfectly understood at once.

All letters must be addressed to A. T. PARSONS, 335 Broadway, New York. [Sept. 10, '56.–1m.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—Experience has taught the Farmer that the ONLY RELIABLE Fertilizer is the PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT GUANO.—The subscriber, Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of it, has now on hand a large stock of PURE PERUVIAN GUANO,

Which he will sell at the lowest Cash price, in lots to suit either dealers or farmers.

S. J. CHRISTIAN,
Sole Agent for Philadelphia,
No. 48 North Wharves, and 97 North Water St.

August 20, 1856–3m.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

DRS. MILLER & FRAZER, DENTISTS, Huntingdon, Pa. Offices on Hill street, opposite the Court House, and North East corner of Hill and Franklin. Jan. 9, 1856.

J. & W. SAXTON, Huntingdon, Pa.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Grain, &c., &c.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO., Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. C. McGILL, Founder, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

CUNNINGHAM and DUNN, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Grain, &c. &c.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

HENRY McMANIGILL, Proprietor of the Farmers' Home Hotel.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—*L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia;* Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS. T. K. SIMONTON, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. Money, Packages, and Goods of all kinds received and forwarded at the risk of the Company, to all the cities and principal towns in the United States.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

MAGUIRE & PORT, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

KESSLER, WHITNEY & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Huntingdon.

POWEL, SAXTON & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. J. W. Saxton, Huntingdon: R. Hare Powel, 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

THE BEST CHEESE always on hand at 14 cts., at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

TOBACCO, Segars and Snuff, the best, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST SUGARS, from 8 to 15 cents, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST COFFEE, at 14 cents, to be had at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST MOLASSES from 50 to 75 cts., by the gallon, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

MIXED PICKLES, Pepper Sauce and Catsup, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

UMBRELLAS and Parasols, of a new style, just received, and for sale by J. & W. SAXTON.

apl16

ARE you afflicted with Rheumatism?—JOHN C. WESTBROOK, of Cassville, manufactures a sure cure for Rheumatism. December 7, 1855.

W. L. B. MUSGRAVE & CO., Wholesale Druggists, and Dealers in Drugs, Spices, Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs, Acids, Glassware, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., 376 Market Street above 11th, South Side, Philadelphia.

☞Druggists and country merchantt are requested to give them a call and examine their stock and prices, before making their purchases. May 28, 1856.

ATTENTION, ATTENTION!

Best Zinc Paint only $2 68 per keg.
Pure White Lead only $2 87 per keg.
And other paints in proportion, at the cheap Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

BUILDERS, do you believe it? Nails are selling at $4 90 per keg, at the new Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

MACKEREL, Codfish, Salmon, Herring, Pork, Hams & Sides, Shoulders, Lard and Cheese, constantly on hand and for sale by J. PALMER & CO.,

April 2, 1856–3m. Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

FALL CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

GEO. BULPIN & CO., Manufacturers of Cloaks and Mantillas, No. 174 CHESTNUT Street, (a few doors above 7th, south side,) PHILADELPHIA. (In connection with GEO. BULPIN, 361 Broadway, N. Y. The largest Manufacturer of these goods in the United States.)

Beg to call the attention of Wholesale and Retail buyers to their large and varied stock of Cloaks, Talmas, &c., &c., FOR THE FALL TRADE!!

Their collection comprises a complete assortment of all the latest Parisian Novelties in Velvet, Moire-Antique, Cloth, Plain Silk, &c., &c.; while the facilities afforded by their connection with the largest Manufacturing House, (of these goods,) in New York, enable them to guarantee better value than is obtainable elsewhere in this market.

GEO. BULPIN & CO.,
174 Chestnut Street, above 7th.

September 3, 1856–3m.

SOMETHING NEW IN HUNTINGDON.—The celebrated Centre county Iron for sale at the following prices: 4 cents per lb.; for common assorted 2½ inches square and round up, 4½ cents; for horse shoe and spike rods, including ½ and ⅝ in. square, and 5 cents for nail rods, at the cheap store of CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

Huntingdon, June 17, 1856.

BROAD TOP HOUSE. ANDREW MOEBUS would respectfully inform the public that he has fitted up the Broad Top House, on Allegheny street, at the Broad Top Depot, Huntingdon, and is now prepared to entertain strangers and travellers in an unobjectionable style.

His table will always be supplied with the substantials and delicacies of the season. His Bar is furnished with the choicest liquors. In a word, no pains will be spared to render guests comfortable and happy. june 18.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold its sixth annual exhibition at Pittsburg, commencing September 30th and continuing October 1, 2 and 3.

The annual address by Hon. George W. Woodward. Competition for the Premiums open to all.

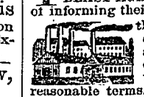
ROBT. C. WALKER,
Pittsburg, Sept. 17, 1856–3t. Secretary.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

DR. GREEN'S Aromatic Sap, for Stomach Complaints, for sale at the Variety Store of WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla, and DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, for sale at the cheap Drug Store, by WM. WILLIAMS & CO

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that

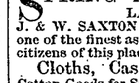


they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

SPECIAL NOTICE!—R. C. McGILL wishes to inform his friends and the public generally,



that he has bought the Alexandria Foundry, lately owned by Israel Graffius, Esq., together with its Patterns, Flasks and other contents. And from his long experience in the business, he hopes to obtain a share of the public patronage. As he has the Foundry in full operation, he can furnish all who may give him a call with all kinds of Castings, such as Rolling Mill, Forge, Grist and Saw Mill Castings—improved Thrashing Machine Castings. And in a short time will have Cook Stoves of various sizes and improved patterns for wood and coal.—Also, ten-plate, air-tight, parlor, and bar-room stoves, of various sizes, for wood or coal. Also, Castings for houses, cellar grates, such as Lintels, Sills, Sash weights, etc.—Ploughs of every description, the latest and most improved styles. Also, Sled Soles and Wagon Boxes, oven frames, large bells, and water pipes. Hollow ware—consisting of kettles, boilers, etc. Having turning lathes he will be able to furnish any of the above named articles of either wood or iron—and all other kinds of Castings, "too numerous to mention," all of which will be sold cheaper than ever for Cash and all kinds of country produce. Old metal will be taken in exchange for castings. Bring along your old metal, your cash and country produce, when any articles are wanted. R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, April 23, 1856.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the FARMERS' HOME HOTEL, in the borough of Huntingdon, and is now prepared to accommodate with boarding and lodging all